THE PACIFIC.

FIRST PURE, THEN PEACEABLE. — WITHOUT PARTIALITY AND WITHOUT HYPOCRISY.

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Patient Continuance in Well-Doing.

BY THOS. MACKELLAN.

Bear the burden of the present;
Let the morrow bear its own;
If the morning sky be pleasant,
Why the coming night bemoan?

If the darkened heavens lower,
Wrap thy cloak around thy form;
Though the tempest rise in power,
God is mightier than the storm.

Steadfast faith and hope unshaken
Animate the trusting breast;
Step by step the journey 's taken
Nearer to the land of rest.

All unseen the Master walketh
By the toiling servant's side;
Comfortable words he talketh,
While his hands uphold and guide.

Grief nor pain, nor any sorrow,
Bends thy heart to him unknown;
He to-day and he to-morrow
Grace sufficient gives his own.

Holy strivings nerve and strengthen,
Long endurance wins the crown;
When the evening shadows lengthen,
Thou shalt lay the burden down.

Correspondence.

Letter from Vidi.

I find myself, this evening, in a city full of the phenomena of war. Full of smoke and lurid glare and beating roar—full of military pickets and sentries—full of columns of excited men, charging, as it were, up to the bayonet barriers in every street, and continuously flowing baffled back—all avenues to the city clogged with trains seemingly interminable, with doubled engines panting angrily at their loads; and cars of all kinds for passengers, freight or cattle, mixed up, pressed into a common service, and crammed to the very steps with every description of humanity, firemen, soldiers, civilians, roughs, all jumbled together, and crowding towards or from the awful centre of attraction in the burning heart of the city. The first "owl train" from New York, last night, it is said, brought twenty-seven car-loads of New York roughs, intent on plunder, and plundering their way like true highwaymen at every stopping-place on the route. They found the arrangements in Boston less favorable to their views than they expected, and are returning ere this, so far as they are at liberty, without having made their expenses. The streets of Jubilee days were solitary, compared to these.

Getting past the picket lines, I wander awhile amidst the burning ruins, clambering the broken granite, iron and brick that mark the carriage ways, in distinction from the princely blocks represented by the smoking, glowing or blazing heaps, and occasional toppling remains of lofty walls. Finding in a little while that none of the latter have fallen on me, and that no explosion from among these roaring jets of gas has burst beneath me, it occurs to me to let well alone, and make my way to safer quarters. From the dome of the City Hall and, better still, from the top of the new Post Office, which stands like a barrier of adamant four or five hundred feet along the red line of battle that surged up against its very foundations, and could go no further—I look out upon the "wide, weltering waste" of fire and ruin, stretching in front and to the right as far as sight is permitted to reach. Little is visible to indicate to the eye the costly nature of the fuel heaped and glowing on this vast furnace floor. The work is too well done. Combustible and incombustible are but relative terms, and here both kinds are reduced to ash-heaps together, for the most part.

What does this mean? What does this modern style of conflagration portend? Precedent is at fault. This is a new sort of thing under the sun, and it is time we began to understand what is upon us, unless our glorious cities are to sit down helplessly, awaiting each its turn to be devoured by the irresistible fire fiend, which the modern Aladdin has conjured up along with all this architectural and commercial magnificence. We cannot stand an annual Chicago or Boston for many years longer. Insurance must soon become a complete fallacy, though cities, states and nations generously join their reserves of capital to sustain one another against the common foe, as they are now doing. Formerly, under ordinary circumstances, fires were to some extent under human control. Even the great fires of New York, in 1835, with its keen, dry wintry tempest, frozen water pipes and useless engines, could be stopped at length. But now such a fire, it is evident, would sweep New York from the face of the earth. Every day we may look for it, if recent experience is worth anything in the way of warning. It behooves every city to investigate at once and most earnestly the nature of this new and terrible phenomenon, and to decide at once upon stern measures, if necessary for the public safety.

To my mind, the explanation of all this is simple, and the remedy not far to seek. I propose in this letter to make it clear and indubitable by the fundamental facts, if I may so call them, of the Boston fire. I did not see it in its prime, but I have made careful examination of the recorded conditions, and of eye-witnesses of more than ordinary ability who made it their business to watch its progress at every step throughout the night. The metorological records which I have examined show that the wind was light and pleasant from the northwest (nearly opposite the average direction of the progress of the fire) before, during and after the whole calamitous period. The temperature was mild, rather than bracing, and the barometer depressed at first, but subsequently rising. Every condition in nature favored sluggish rather than violent combustion.

But there were other conditions, evidently, to insure a violence of combustion to which our firemen have hitherto been strangers, and with which the best and amplest steam apparatus and unlimited supply of water are all powerless to cope or even to parley. Boston and other towns had not less than seventy-five steam fire engines on the ground, as I learned at the Chief's office. Men who hate the hand of God in their affairs, and preachers too smart for the Bible, may alike see here, if they open the eyes they pretend to use so much, how an inscrutable hand encloses in its grasp the several activities and motives of all our hands, combining and directing them to a common result the furthest possible from all our thoughts. You will see, presently, that the Boston fire was as thoroughly scientific a piece of work, prepared as accurately for just that which it accomplished, as anything ever done by SIEMENS, or the other masters of the art of generating irresistible heat by combustion in furnaces. It was indeed a remarkable philosophical fire, wrought blindly by the hands of men, but directed by quite another kind of will and wisdom than ours.

The fire broke out in the basement of an enormously lofty double store on the corner of Summer and Kingston streets. By the architect's plans, which lie before me, it appears that this store rose to a hight of eighty feet from the sidewalk, with a ground extent of fifty by one hundred feet, with a large elevator running from the basement to the top, and with a double Mansard upper story twenty feet high, and built of course of wood. Now what do we do, when we wish to realize from fuel an extremely intense heat, for the rapid generation of steam for an engine, or for melting down the hardest metals? The chimney of an ordinary building is inadequate to the purpose, for two reasons: it is not over fifty or sixty feet in height, and besides this, its height above surrounding buildings is not sufficient to allow the powerful draft required; so we run it up until it overlooks everything around. Mark these two points: it is not the height of a chimney alone, but its relative height; and it is not these alone, but the stratum of the atmosphere into which it reaches, that determine the power of its draft. Remember the not merely appreciable but great difference in the strength and excitability of the atmospheric currents on the top of a very high building, as compared with one of ordinary height. Try it in hot weather or in cold; the difference of the upper twenty-five feet is invariably most telling on the senses. Consider, then, how telling it must be on a fire. The difference in the purity and dryness of the atmosphere made by the last few feet is also prodigious. I have seen fresh beef dry up there without taint, as it does in the atmosphere of the Colorado Peaks. This is another important advantage to the force of combustion gained at a little above a certain height. But this belongs further on. In dealing with the chimney problem, merely, it is important to remember that at a little elevation over all neighboring obstructions, the air currents begin to become very free, and freer at every step of ascent. In fact, the difference is so great that only at such relative height do our weathercocks reveal the true prevailing direction of the wind. Here the wind sweeps off the hot emission from the chimney-top so forcibly and constantly, that free way is kept for its ascent in perfectly cooled and unrarified air, and thus the draft is powerfully fanned and accelerated. The sum of the matter is this: that when you add twenty-five per cent. to the ordinary height of a building, you add not twenty-five, but probably some hundaed or hundreds per cent. both to its draft power as a chimney, and to the energy of combustion dependent on the purity, the liberty, the excitability and the force of the air currents above.

No celerity of fire apparatus could vie with the way that splendid blast furnace on Summer and Kingston streets performed its proper work of generating almost instantaneously the intensity of heat before which granite and iron are as tow. Its whole interior, throughout which the mighty hot blast tore upward to the burst roof, became in a few minutes one vast furnace, in which iron melted down like lead. The more solid the walls, the more thoroughly every fibre of fuel was used, and the intense heat intensified and protracted. For setting the neighboring streets on fire, the idea of contact was childish. The buildings opposite, on either hand, were shot through with the consuming radiation, and perished by it as quickly as the contiguous ones by contagiou. Nothing could be more natural and inevitable than the seemingly preternatural manner in which everything that looked upon that mighty heat burst into responsive flame. Men and engines could not approach it, and water became but steam before it.

But there was another department of the apparatus made and provided, which served not only to intensify the heat in this irresistible manner, but also to direct its course, and thus to determine the very quarter and the very limits of the conflagration. On the sides towards buildings of modest pretensions, the initial conflagration was swift indeed, but such buildings could not sustain the ratio of its progress beyond the controlling power of the great Summer St. blast furnace, and there the work of stopping it was within the power of man, as was soon demonstrated. The same fact is to be observed wherever and only where the fire in its progress escaped the influence of great blast furnaces like that wherein it began. Wherever you find the boundary of the burnt district in any direction, you find a barrier, either of water, or of vacant land, or of the purely incombustible mass of the new Post Office, or of comparatively old and not immoderately high buildings burned, but not able to radiate irresistible heat far around them. I myself saw a point where the fire had been arrested right in the middle of a wooden building. On the other hand, the triumph of the fire is marked and measured accurately by the group of lofty stores, with or without prominent Mansard roofs and towers, which constituted the newest and most magnificent quarter of wholesale trade. Above this quarter, at intervals greater or less—it mattered not—towered the giants of the Mansard race, ugly to look on, but still more diabolical in their confederate intent, like a chain of posted incendiaries ready to pass on from one to another, almost like a single electric flash of the deadly element. Instantly that the mighty heat surged up their roaring throats and burst forth white as sputtering iron, my witnesses tell me that opposite blocks and distant prominences of similar kind were seen to dart forth tongues of flame, as if spontaneously, and in a few minutes were blazing furiously, and in turn hurling afar and raining on the roofs around them, not sparks—they were nonsense—but white heat, piercing the slate or sheet iron sheathings like paper, and kindling "fire-proof" buildings like heaps of shavings. Such radiant heat as this volatilized the hydro-carbon of distant wood work at a glance, and caused it to shoot forth instantly in one incandescent gas. Against such heat and such heat engines, it is idle to contend. Water is nothing, and gunpowder is nothing, so long as one of these fire-towers remains within radiating distance of its fellows, to catch and send the destructive force across any gaps that can be opened by improvised agencies.

To conclude, imperfectly: the authorities of Boston, New York and other cities, are already deliberating to prohibit Mansard roofs of wood, unless sheathed with iron, forsooth! It appears to me certain that nothing can save our cities from destruction, but a rigorous prohibition of building above a certain moderate height, except with purely incombustible materials, and a still more rigorous conformation of all existing structures to the same rule. If the principles of super-heating draft, and upper air conflagration, illustrated by this fire, as well as by all steam chimney building, and hastily indicated in this letter, are not grossly misconceived, then no practieal armor can be relied on to enclose the white heat that may be generated in any tall building composed internally of wood. In fact, safety and justice to the neighborhood demand that such tall buildings be made of incombustible materials from the foundation. The goods in them will afford all the fuel that can be safely burned in stacks of such tremendous draft. Depend on it, gentlemen, HEIGHT is what's the matter, and that quite independently of the question of reaching it with water. I care very little whether you get water on one of these tall pillars of blow-pipe incandescence or not. The water will be steam before it strikes its mark. Will you not say with me, Mr. Editor, that whether these views are to be altogether accepted or not, all municipal authorities ought to combine on an exhaustive investigation of the philosophy of the subject, with the aid of the men most competent in the branch of science involved, and to determine the future regulations of building accordingly?

BOSTON, Nov. 11th, 1872.

Jottings from the East.

BOSTON, October 29th, 1872.

RELIGIOUS NOTES.

EDITORS PACIFIC.—Last Saturday night and Sunday morning witnessed the most terrible conflagration that has ever occurred in this city, the details of which, even at this time, cannot be fully given. The alarm at first given caused but little uneasiness; but the second coming so quickly as it did after the first, at once turned the attention of our citizens to the fire, the hurrying of feet followed, proving that the necessity was one calling for the most prompt and vigorous action. From the first commencement of the fire the Chief Engineer of the Department seemed to be aware that the disaster following it would be great, and telegraphed in various directions for help which was readily furnished, his promptness saving much that would otherwise have been destroyed. His promptness could not, however, save the doomed section from the elements, and in the short space of 12 hours the best portion of our business part of the city was in ruins, and a loss estimated at upwards of $100,000,000 of dollars entailed upon us. Eighty to ninety acres of territory have been swept by the fire fiend, in this carnival of flame, the section of the city which contained all the edifices which were regarded with pride by every business man, and which combined the modern commercial appliances with architectural beauty, being now a mass of ruins. Summer street and Franklin street, the locale of the largest dry goods firms in the city; Pearl street and High street, the headquarters of the leather, boot and shoe trade; Washington street, from Summer to Milk street, and also Milk street; Congress street, where the large wool houses are located, these and others, forming the wealthiest portion of the city of Boston, exist no longer.

Nearly all the buildings destroyed were first ignited on the roof and burnt downward, the roof falling in, and floor and after floor crumbling as the rafters gave way, thus intensifying the whole into one vast combustible mass.

The light of the fire was seen at a distance of a hundred miles, and it cast over the surrounding country a glare which seemed like the lurid light of a burning cauldron. The church steeples, and especially the dome of the State House, stood out in brilliant magnificence.

The firemen of Boston, and all who befriended us in this hour of need, worked like giants, and to their bravery, is due the stoppage of the destroyer in his terrible work. The city of Charlestown was the first to respond to the call for help. Cambridge was not behind her sister city, and her department reached Boston at an early hour, Somerville, Chelsea, Brookline, West Roxbury, Hyde Park, Melrose, Stoneham, Maiden, Medford, Wakefield, Arlington, Quincy and other towns rallied nobly, many of the towns named being represented by hand engines, which were, used to advantage. As the news of the terrible calamity flashed over the wires engines from Providence, New Bedford, Fall River, Portland, Saco, Biddeford, Springfield, Worcester, Manchester, Concord, Portsmouth and Nashua, N. H., Lowell, Salem, Lynn, Newburyport and Lawrence, were brought here and took their places in the line.

The police of the city, in their efforts were aided by the military, which at an early hour were called to the scene, who by their promptness in answerind the call of the Mayor undoubtedly saved much valuable property as well as lives. Notwithstanding this quite a number perished in the flames, their bodies at the time of writing not having been found. Hundreds of roughs from New York roached our city on Monday, but the preparations for their benefit were of such a nature not easily relished, causing their return on the double quick. The liquor saloons were also closed up, so that rowdyism and drunkenness were but little noticed. This last precaution was one of the best, and no doubt saved the city authorities a large amount of hard work.

At a meeting of the trustees of "Old South Church," held yesterday, it was voted to tender the use of the church to the government for the post-office department, the building in which the office was located being partially destroyed. The offer has since been accepted, and the old church will see another change in its eventful history, and will contribute its full share in meeting the demands which the present calamity has brought upon us. Music Hall is also talked of as a place of business, it being suggested that it be turned into an Arcade for a few months, thereby accomodating numbers of our merchants who are unable to find places for offices or stores. A session of the legislature has been called by the Governor of the State to devise means to help the business men who have lost so heavily, and it is hoped that plans will be suggested and carried out that will greatly facilitate the endeavors that will be made to build the burnt district. It is now thought the Legislature will be asked to pass a law enabling the city of Boston to make and issue, for not exceeding $20,000,000 in amount in the whole, its bonds, payable in not less than ten years, to be placed in the hands of a commission appointed by the Mayor, with the approval by the City Council, to lend to such owners of land burned over by the recent fire who shall make application therefor, and commence rebuilding within one year.

Last night, Boston presented a novel and singular appearance. The absence of any light save the murky, baleful glow of smouldering fires, gave a some bre and gloomy appearance to the scene, while the deep clouds, pouring rain and howling wind of the early part of the night, made it a very chaos.

A tour this forenoon among the various streets south of Franklin gives the visitor more hopeful and encouraged feelings. A large gang of laborers belonging to the Health and Paving departments of the city, have pursued their work of clearing up the barricaded streets so favorably, that teams are now enabled, with considerate navigation, to pass through them and render the removal of contents of safes and other valuable property much easier. The work of pulling down the dangerous walls is progressing favorable under the direction of Captain David Chamberlin, Inspector of Buildings, who has large gangs of men distributed among the streets nearest to Washington street. It is quite uncertain whether torpedoes will be resorted to or not, as a means of demolishing the walls considered dangerous. Captain Chamberlin is decidedly averse to using powder, especially at present, and states that he will have nothing to do with the article if he can possibly avoid it.

As soon as the streets can be cleared of the rubbish and debris of the fire, temporary builings will be erected in various sections, and trade again started in those localities. It is now estimated, that 11,000 working girls are thrown out of employment by this fire; the number of young men thrown out of employment being nearly as large. There will no doubt be much suffering during the winter months, amongst many of these, but it is hoped that funds will be obtained from the charitable at home and abroad, which fairly distributed will help relieve the most needy. Money is already pouring in upon us. Chicago has contributed the neat little sum of $100,000 with a promise of more, and other places are sending and promising to a considerable extent. Boston is not, however, impoverished; and although she needs assistance in this her hour of trial, and will thankfully receive it, yet the time is not far distant when again her fair palaces of trade will be seen, where now sad desolation exists, and her fame as of old will be known and felt throughout the old as well as the new world.

AMICUS.

LIBERAL FOR A CITY HOSPITAL.—The will of the late George Jaques, of Worcester, Mass., bequeaths all his furniture and $12,000 to his housekeeper, $1,000 to the Worcester Children's Friend Society, $1,000 to a faithful servant, and $1,000 to each of three personal friends. All the rest of his property, estimated at nearly a half million of dollars, is given for the benefit of the City Hospital.

SHERMAN & HYDE,

AGENTS FOR THE CELEBRATED

239 KEARNY ST,

Cor. of Sutter. SAN FRANCISCO.

Religious Miscellany.

Time.

"Ye know not what shall be on the morrow. For what is your life? It is as a vapor, that appeareth for a little time, and then vanisheth away."—James iv; 14.

Misshapen Time, copesmate of ugly Night,
Swift subtle post, carrier of ghastly Care;
Eater of Youth, false slave to false delight,
Base watch of woes, Sin's pack-horse, Virtue's snare;
Thou nursest all, and murderest all, that are.
Why workest thou Mischief in thy pilgrimage,
Unless thou couldst return to make amends?
One poor retiring minute in an age,
Would purchase thee a thousand thousand friends;
Lending him wit, that to bad debtors lend.
—Shakspeare.

Youth is not rich in Time, it may be poor:
Part with it as with money, sparing; pay
No moment, but in purchase of its worth;
And what its worth, ask Death-beds; they can tell. —Young.

There is given
Unto the things of Earth, which Time hath bent,
A spirit's feeling, and where he hath leant
His hand, but broke his Scythe, there is a power
And magic. —Byron.

Still on it creeps,
Each little moment at another's heels,
Till Hours, Days, Years, and Ages are made up
Of such small parts as these, and men look back,
Worn and bewildered, wondering how it is.
Thou travellest like a ship in the wide ocean,
Which hath no bounding shore to mark its progress. —Joanna Baillie.

Time hurries on
With a resistless, unremitting stream,
Yet treads more softly than e'er did midnight Thief,
That slides his hand under the Miser's pillow,
And carries off his prize. —Blair.

Time as he passes us, has a Dove's wing,
Unsoiled and swift, and of a silken sound.
—Cowper.

Transient is the smile of fate!
A little rule, a little sway,
A Sunbeam in a winter's day,
Is all the proud and mighty have
Between the Cradle and the Grave.
—Dyer.

Sea of Galilee.

Our first view of its waters was from the topmost summit of the hill on which Safed is situated; it was just at sunset. From that "city that is set on an hill," to which it is supposed our Savior pointed when preaching his Sermon on the Mount, many objects of interest were visible; but we turned our eyes away fron them all to look upon the placid waters upon which our Lord's footsteps once pressed as on a pavement. It seemed so near that we might ripple its calm surface with a stone. We were not surprised to learn that we were twenty-four hundred feet above it; but when we were told that it required three hours to ride to its sandy beach, we could scarcely credit it. But we found it quite true the next day.

Its first appearance was much like some of the smaller lakes in the Highlands of Scotland. In itself it was to us a beautiful sight; but I soon forgot its physical features as its sacred associations crowded upon me. With many tongues it spake of the life of Christ. I could but exclaim—He dwelt on its its shore in "His own city," Capernaum, (Matt. ix. i.) He there called some of His disciples from their nets and made them fishers of men. It mattered little to us even though the sites of some of its ancient cities was a disputed question among Biblical scholars. No one doubts but the lake with its pebbly beach and its hills, are just what they were when the eyes of our blessed Redeemer looked upon them. Is it any wonder that "our hearts burned within us" as we walked upon the very places along the shore where we knew he had often been? It was worth crossing the Atlantic just to experience the blessed emotions which filled our breasts as we lingered about the sacred waters of Gennesaret.

After having spent the day looking down into its blue depths, and in wandering all the way from Capernaum through Magdala, we encamped at Tiberias, where we had a fine view of the lake. After a glorious sunset the full moon reflected her light upon the glassy mirror.

The next morning the sea was calm and we chartered the only boat upon the lake, and started with five of the natives for Bethsaida and the hill-side where our Lord fed the five thousand with five loaves and two fishes. We knew that the lake was six hundred feet lower than the ocean, and that from the vast plateaus of the Jordan and from the heights of Hermon, terrible winds at times suddenly sweep down the wild gorges, stirring up the lake till it has the appearance of a large boiling cauldron. Yet we little expected to witness anything of the kind; but in this we were disappointed, for soon a fearful storm came down upon us. I have been in many tempests on the ocean, but I must confess that, with one exception, I never regarded myself in so great a danger. We thought of the time when Jesus was near the same spot on that same sea, "and there arose a great storm of wind, and the waters beat into the ship so that it was almost full;" and of how at the cry, "Master, carest thou not that we perish?" He arose and rebuked the wind, and said unto the sea, "Peace, be still, and the wind ceased and there was a great calm." We followed the example of the disciples, and He who is ever "the same" heard our prayer, and our lives were saved.—[Ex.

Harry.

A STORY FOR THE LITTLE FOLKS.

A little boy was walking down Broadway, very early in the morning, when the air was chilly, for it was early spring. About his thin little figure fluttered worn rags, and his feet were bare and red with the cold. He was really eleven years old, but he was so very small, so pinched and starved looking, that a plump, healthy child of six could have looked over his head, though his poor little white face looked old with hunger and pain.

The poor little fellow carried a very sore heart under his rags, for his mother had been buried the day before, and he had been turned out of the wretched house he called home, at nightfall. He had slept, hidden in a pile of shavings, in the cellar of an unfinished house, and now he was wandering down Broadway, wondering if there would be any chance for him to earn a few pennies to buy a roll of bread for breakfast.

Ever since he could remember he had lived in this way—sometimes carrying a valise from one of the ferries, sometimes running an errand, sometimes holding a horse—contriving to pick up a living. But on this day he felt very weak and weary. The same fever that had attacked his mother and taken her from him, had also seized upon him, and kept him sick for many long weeks. How they had lived the child could scarcely have told, but a poor bed and coarse food had been given by one pitying neighbor and another, until death took one sufferer, and the other was able to stand once more upon his feet. Then, money all gone and no friend interfering, Harry found himself homeless and alone, with only the memory of his dear mother to keep him from utter despair.

Little as he was, poor, famished, and ragged, the boy had one bright spot in his poor, sore heart, when he thought of his mother. She had been very, very poor, and together they had suffered cold and hunger; but never once had the boy heard from her patient lips one complaint.

"God knows best what is good for us all," she would say to the child; "and if we keep our hearts pure and our hands from sin, we will gain heaven at last. Think of that always, Harry. Crime may lead to ease and plenty in this world, but there is all eternity lost to us."

So the boy, ill, hungry and cold, had yet a clear conscience and a pure heart, in spite of a life passed in the extreme of poverty.

On this especial morning, hunger was calling the boy to remember that no food had passed his lips for twenty-four hours. He had no money, and he felt as if he was too weak for work. Perhaps when the streets began to fill he could beg a few pennies, but now it was so early there were only bakers and milk carts to be seen. He sat down to rest upon the steps of a house, and the baker-cart and milk-wagon dashed up together. The milk-man taking a great tin can in his hand, walked off in another direction.

The boy, leaning wearily against the step, looked at the carts, that seemed to fill all his idea of plenty, wondering if bread and milk would stop the gnawing hunger at his stomach, the deadly faintness creeping over him. As he looked at the baker's cart, the smell of the warm bread seemed to creep over him, making his hunger more keen than ever. Dizzy and scarcely knowing what he did, he staggered over to the cart, raised the lid, and took out one of the warm white rolls. It was only a penny roll, and there were dozens of them there. He was so hungry, surely there was no great sin in taking it.

But even while he held it, the boy felt in his soul that if he took it, he took also the first step on the road to theft. Slowly he put it back, shut the lid of the cart and staggered back to his old place on the steps, fainted away.

Just at that moment the milkman came in sight, swinging his empty pail, and a woman rose up from the back of the milk-cart.

'John,' she cried, 'lift that boy up from the steps and put him in here. I'd do it myself if I wasn't so fat and clumsy.'

John, a great, strong man, lifted the boy and put him in the wagon.

'What do you want of that poor little beggar?' he said.

'I want him! I do believe, John, the blessed Lord himself put it into my heart to come to town with you this morning. This child is sick and starved. Look at his poor pinched face, and he wouldn't steal a penny roll. I was watching him. John, suppose it had been our boy, who is safe in heaven?'

'Poor little beggar!' said John softly, watching the motherly hands that were chafing the poor thin limbs, and trying to bring the boy to life again. 'Shall we take him home, Janey?'

'Drive him home as fast as you can then. He's coming to. Give him a drink of milk, and wrap him in that big shawl under the seat.'

Good John obeyed, and Harry, drowsily sensible of warmth, drank the milk, and went to sleep upon the breast of the woman, who was tearfully thanking God her own dead boy had never suffered cold, hunger or pain in his short happy life.

It seemed to Harry, when he woke from his long deep, sleep, as if he must have been carried straight to heaven.

He was wrapped in the softest shawl, and was lying upon a white bed, in a large, airy room. Through the open window he could see trees with tiny buds upon them, and hear the twitter of birds. Smell of cooking and sounds of voices came from some far-away kitchen, and the extreme bewilderment came whem a fat, sweet-faced woman came in with a tray, upon which was such a breakfast as the boy had never seen in his life: one golden-yolked, new laid egg, poached, and lying upon a slice of delicious toast, a white bowl full of warm milk, and a delicate little glass of clear jelly.

'You are not to talk, dear,' the kind woman said to him. 'Just eat this, and we will get you to bed. Can you undress yourself? No, you are too weak. John shall help you.'

'Please, ma'am, who are you, and how came I here?'

'I am Mrs. Moss. You may call me Aunt Janey; and I brought you here.—Get well, and then we will see what to do for you. You are not going to be turned adrift in the streets again. But first, tell me if you want word sent to anybody that you are safe.'

'I have nobody to care for me,' said the boy.

But it was the last time the pitiful sentence passed his lips. The milkman was one of the kindest hearted men in the world, and soon began to love the patient boy thrown upon his hands. As strength came back to Harry; the free wholesome food and kind treatment he received, made him anxious to be proving his gratitude. So, from one little help to another he learned farm-work, until his kind friends wondered how they had ever spared his willing hands and nimble feet.

It is five years since the starving boy won the heart of kind Mrs. Moss by resisting the temptation to steal a penny roll, and it would be hard to say which is the happiest, the healthy, happy farmer-boy, or the adopted parents, who seem to forget they have not their own son restored to them in the child they snatched from starvation.—[Methodist.

Seiges of Jerusalem.

Probably no capital city of equal consequence was ever taken and retaken so many times as Jerusalem. We have no record of the date of its foundation; yet its subsequent history is one of continual restorations; and is no doubt owing to these many changes that the ground of the modern city is in many places thirty feet above the level of the old, and that the valleys which formerly intersected its divisions are now filled to their summits with soil and debris. The following are the principal sieges and conquests which the metropolis of Palestine has undergone, not including, however, various brief capitulations during the Maccabean and last Syrian disturbances.

Joshua	1425	B. C.
David	1048	"
Shishak	974	"
Joash	839	"
Assyrians	771	"
Pharaoh Necho	610	"
Nebuchadnezzar	587	"
Ptolomy Soter	320	"
Antiochus Epiphanes	170	"
Pompey	63	"
Crassus	54	"
Herod	37	"
Titus Vespasian	70	A. D.
Adrian	135	"
Chosroes	614	"
Heraclius	629	"
Omar (Saracens)	637	"
Seljouk Turks (Tutush)	1078	"
Godfrey of Buillon	1099	"
Salah-ed-din	1186	"
Turks	1918	"
Crusaders	1229	"
Turks	1244	"
Selim	1517	"
Bonaparte	1799	"
Mahomet Ali	1833	"
Turks	1840	"

HOLIDAY ADVERTISEMENTS.

WIDE AWAKE A FAST SELLER.

A $10.00 pair of superb Oil Chromos—subjects LIFE SIZE,—exquisite *facsimiles* of original Oil Paintings, *GIVEN AWAY* to every subscriber to

HENRY WARD BEECHER'S

Great LITERARY, RELIGIOUS WEEKLY NEWSPAPER. Agents having great success! One took 1,000 names in 3 months; another 672 in 35 days; another 118 in one week; one 47 in one day, and many others equally well, making from $5 and $10 to $40 per day. Takes on sight! An old agent who knows, says: "I think it is the best business for canvassers ever offered. Sorry I did not engage sooner." Pays better than any book agency. A rare chance to make money!

LOCAL AGENTS WANTED!

Intelligent men and women wanted everywhere. If you wish good territory, send early for circular and terms! J. B. FORD & CO., New York; Boston; Chicago; 339 KEARNY ST., San Francisco.
nfeb5

Santa Claus Headquarters.

THURNAUER & ZINN,

119 BATTERY STREET,

Near California, SAN FRANCISCO.

IMPORTERS OF

TOYS, BASKETS, WILLOW WARE CHILDREN'S CARRIAGES,

Bird Cages, Dusters, Brushes, Beads, Musical Instruments, Ladies' Work Boxes and Tables, Dolls, Drums, Toys, Games, etc., etc.,

At the lowest wholesale prices by the case or dozen.

Country Dealers will do well to examine our Stock before purchasing elsewhere.

THURNAUER & ZINN,

119 Battery Street, Near California, SAN FRANCISCO.

P. S.—Written orders punctually and carefully attended to. ndec27

Before the Holidays,

TO REDUCE STOCK,

WE WILL SELL OUR

EARTHENWARE FRENCH CHINA, GLASSWARE,

....AND OUR....

PARIAN & BRONZE STATUARY,

At Reduced Prices.

O. LAWTON & CO.,

(Successors to HAYNES & LAWTON,)

MARKET STREET, UNDER GRAND HOTEL.

bjan4

HO FOR THE HOLIDAYS.

Christmas and New Year's Gifts.

JAPANESE GOODS, FRENCH FANCY GOODS, MUSICAL ALBUMS, CALIFORNIA JEWELRY.

THE LARGEST ASSORTMENT IN THE STATE at the most reasonable rates, at

ROBERT MAYERS' BAZAAR,

S. E. COR. OF MONTGOMERY AND PINE STS., SAN FRANCISCO. njan21

Holiday Presents.

Now is the time to order

HAIR JEWELRY

....OF....

H. A. CALLENDER,

MANUFACTURER,

N. W. COR. OF SECOND AND MISSION STREETS.

American and Foreign Watches at the lowest rates. Jewelry, Silverware, etc., as low as any place in the city. Orders from the country promptly attended to. njan29

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HAVE RECEIVED THEIR FALL Stock of Goods, comprising the Richest Diamond, Stone Cameo, Turquoise, Pearl, Amethyst, Coral, and Etruscan Gold Sets ever offered in this city.

Also an endless variety of Bracelets, Necklaces, Lockets, Watches, Chains, Buttons, Studs, etc.

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Gorham Manufg. Co.'s

STERLING SILVERWARE,

Embracing a collection of articles excelling all others in purity of material, beauty of design, and perfection of workmanship.

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CLOTHIERS,

Lick House Block, San Francisco,

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BACON & COMPANY,

Book, Card and Job

PRINTERS,

Paper Rulers,

AND

BLANK BOOK MAKERS,

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HAIR.

The Cheapest Place in the City

....TO BUY....

Human and Imitation Hair Goods, Cheap and Fine Jewelry, and Fancy Goods,

IS AT THE

NEW YORK STORE,

NO. 110 SECOND ST.

Human Hair Switches, finest quality,	$ 3.00 to $35.00
Human Hair Switches, long stem,	3.50 & 7.50
Human Hair Back Curls, natural curls,	$5.00, worth $12.00
Human Hair, Centre Curls,	$1.25, worth $ 2.50
Silk Mohair Switches, very fine,	.25
Silk Mohair Switches, crimped,	.40
Linen Thread Switches,	$1.00
Linen Thread Chignons,	$1.00
Linen Thread Braids,	50cts., and .75
Hair Nets, hand made,	25cts., worth .50

Silk Mohair Curls, full sets at 75cts., fine and soft, made by machinery, entirely different from the coarse, stiff curls made by hand.

Initial Note Paper, white or rose tint, per box,	.25
Brooks', or Coats' Cotton,	4 spools 25c

Hair Nets in endless variety.

Cheap and Fine Imitation Jewelry, largest stock in the City. Ribbons, Hosiery, Zephyr Wool, etc.

To the Trade.—We offer our goods at Wholesale at the lowest prices. Wholesale Agency for Silk Mohair Curls. Over 100 dozen on hand, assorted colors. Goods sent C. O. D.

A. B. SAMPSON & CO.,

NO. 110 SECOND STREET,

Bet. Mission and Minna, San Francisco.

njan17

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Cordage Manufactory.

Constantly on hand a Large and Complete Assortment of

Manila Cordage, Whale Line, Tarred Manila Cordage, Bale Rope, etc.

Manufactured from

Pure Manila Hemp.

OFFICE AT TUBBS & CO.

Nos. 611 and 613 Front Street.

MANUFACTORY AT THE POTRERO.

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ARMES & DALLAM,

WHOLESALE DEALERS IN

WOOD AND WILLOW WARE.

Feather Dusters and Paper Bags,

DOTY'S WASHING MACHINES

UNIVERSAL, NOVELTY AND

SHERMAN'S CLOTHES WRINGERS

AGENTS FOR THE

CROWN CLOTHES WRINGER.

(A bran-new article on this Coast.)

Also Agents For The

CALIFORNIA BLEACHING SOAP COMPANY,

Annear's Shoe Blacking,

SALES ROOMS, 215 and 217 SACRAMENTO, Between Front and Davis Streets, SAN FRANCISCO.

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California Seeds

RAISED AT

SAN LEANDRO, ALAMEDA CO.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

Messrs. SEVIN VINCENT & CO. return their sincere thanks to their numerous customers for their patronage. Through a long experience and extensive practice, M. Sevin Vincent is enabled to obtain a selection of superior seeds of all kinds for California and foreign soils.

NOTICE.—Our seed crop having produced an abundance this year, and all varieties having succeeded, we are now in a position to maintain the lead in the market for superiority of goods and great moderation of prices, as our customers can see by comparison.

Large assortment of Bulbous roots, plants, clovers, grass seeds and all kinds of vegetable, field and flower seeds.

A catalogue given on application.

SEVIN VINCENT & CO.,

607 Sansome St., SAN FRANCISCO.

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The "JONES," COLLINS, W. STAR, PEORIA,

Plows

Of all kinds and sizes. The largest stock ever offered in California, all NEW and just received, at low prices. Also, Cultivators, Harrows, Seed-sowers, etc. Sold by TREADWELL & CO., San Francisco. Send for Price List. njan 1

KERBY, BYRNE & CO.

HAVE JUST RECEIVED

FROM NEW YORK

Large and well assorted additions to their

COMPLETE STOCK OF

DRY GOODS

COMPRISING

Silks & Dress Goods

OF THE LATEST STYLES

Suitable for Fall and Winter Wear.

PLAIN AND EMBROIDERED

LINEN SETS,

Collars, Sleeves and Cuffs,

Initial Handkerchiefs,

Lace Collars, Sleeves,

Sets and Handkerchiefs.

Ladies' Misses' and Gents'

HOSIERY AND GLOVES.

Lace Veils, Fichues and Mantles.

LADIES' AND MISSES'

MERINO UNDERGARMENTS

Embroidered Flannel.

LINEN AND LINEN GOODS.

NAPKINS & TABLE CLOTHS.

All the Brands in Cottons.

TOWELS & TOWELING.

SHAWLS.

FLANNELS, BLANKETS & QUILTS

LACE CURTAINS,

AND CURTAIN LACE BY THE YARD.

PIANO AND TABLE COVERS.

All our goods are new and of good quality, at prices within the reach of all classes of customers.

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Nos. 116 and 118 California St., San Francisco

IMPORTERS OF

BAR AND PLATE IRON,

CAST STEEL,

Sheet Copper, Zinc, and all kinds of Plumbing Goods

And Manufacture at the

Corner of Howard and First Streets, Lead Pipe, Sheet Lead, Drop Shot, Etc., Etc. Also proprietors of the Selby Lead and Silver Smelting Works, San Francisco.

CRUDE LEAD & SILVER BARS PURCHASED

MAIN OFFICE 116 and 118 CALIFORNIA STREET

FRESH AND PURE

FLOWER, GARDEN, Field and Tree Seeds.

NEW YORK SEED WAREHOUSE,

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NO. 427 SANSOME STREET,

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PURE ALFALFA IN QUANTITIES TO SUIT.

Importer and dealer in Garden, Field, Fruit, Flower and Tree Seeds.

Dutch Bulbous Roots imported direct from the finest Flower Nurseries in Voselensang Harlem.

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BANKERS,

Cor. Montgomery and Commercial Sts.

Exchange in Sums to Suit

ON

New York, Boston and Philadelphia,

ALSO

TELEGRAPHIC TRANSFERS,

Payable in Coin or Currency.

BILLS ON

London, Frankfort-on-the-Main, Bremen, Hamburg, Cassel, Berlin, Stuttgart, Cologne.

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PARTIES DESIRING FIRST-CLASS

DENTAL WORK,

SHOULD CALL ON

DR. BEERS,

109 Montgomery St., San Francisco.

njan 10

WILLIAM DRURY,

MERCHANT TAILOR

633 KEARNY STREET,

Near Clay, San Francisco.

A mch 18, 73

Literary Notices.

THE DOCTRINE OF THE LORD'S SUPPER, as set forth in the book of Concord, critically examined, and its fallacy demonstrated. By Rev. J. B. Gross. Philadelphia: J. B. Lippincott & Co. 1873. 12 mo., 193 pp.

The author of this volume examines with spirit and knowledge of his subject the doctrines of the Lutheran church with regard to the real presence of Christ in the emblems of the Lord's Supper. He shows reasons why such a presence cannot be believed. He is led to disown the authority of creeds, in the sense of authoritative impositions upon the christian's faith. With much in the book we heartily agree, and in the tenacity with which the Lutheran Church holds to the old confessions, we see one cause of the reaction against evangelical religion, which is so widespread among Germans, at home and abroad. For sale by A. Roman & Co.

NOTES FOR MINISTERS.—Some time ago in these columns the "Englishman's Greek Concordance" was highly recommended by one of our contributors. Inquiry was made afterwards by another contributor concerning the book. It is likely that others among our ministry may desire something of the sort. We are happy to speak favorably of "a critical Greek and English Concordance of the New Testament, prepared by C. F. Hudson under the direction of H. L. Hastings. Revised and completed by Ezra Abbot. 2d edition. Published by Lippincott & Co., Philadelphia. It is just what you want, and is cheap, $2.50, and portable and exact.——Mr. Beecher says that "Imagination, emotion, enthusiasm and conviction are the four foundation stones of an effective and successful ministry.——A recent writer tells us what is worth thinking of, that "the man who has been toiling all the week under a hot sun or a pouring rain must on a Sunday have a lively lesson if he is to learn anything from it. He requires to be spoken to rather than read to—to be spoken to, not in the language of the student, but in commonplace, intelligible words, such as men use every day when they talk with one another. Such sort of style may, if good judgment be used, be adopted without betraying the speaker, as some people fear may happen, into irreverence or even vulgarity. The secret of success in this matter consists in spending much time during the week in visiting from house to house, in choosing for the Sunday's sermon some subject suggested in the cottages visited, in thinking and praying much over this, consulting the scriptures about it, turning for information to any likely volumes on the book-shelves; then neither writing it down nor committing it to memory, but having got the subject well in head, with a few notes, perhaps, and references to texts, speaking it to the congregation as though one were on the week-day speaking to them in the field or on the road, on any ordinary subject. Written sermons are statuary; unwritten sermons are life.

A LITERARY CRITIC AND STATISTICS.—The *Nation*, in reviewing Mr. Beecher's sermons, remarked that "literature, journalism, and general intelligence, or even science as popularly apprehended, are not the preacher's most formidable foes. A graver peril menaces his calling from the opinion that it is obsolete; that the business of 'saving souls,' of 'bringing men to Christ,' of 'transforming man's nature through the Divine Spirit,' as Mr. Beecher puts it, is a business that honest and enlightened men will not henceforth engage in as being reasonable or profitable." One way in which this intimation is confronted by the *Methodist* is by showing that the "business of saving souls" was never brisker than in the last decade. According to the statistics "the whole number of Protestant communicants in the United States in 1870 was 6,780,507. Taking the population of the United States in 1870 at 39,000,000, as ascertained by the last census, we have a ratio of Protestant communicants to the whole population of one to five and one-fourteenth, nearly. That is to say, in the number of their church members, the Protestant bodies of the country have not only increased greatly from 1860 to 1870, but they have gained upon our total population. There were more in proportion to the whole population in 1870 than in 1860. Does this show that the pulpit is becoming obsolete? Does it prove that preaching is effete?

EDUCATIONAL.

ROMANISH ZEAL.—Our fellow-citizens of the Roman Church do not mean to be behind in zeal for education in our state, and especially in our city. A building is in course of erection for the "Christian Brothers" at the corner of Eddy and Larkin streets, capable of accommodating, it is said, 1000 pupils. If Protestants resign education to the state, and the state make no provision for religious instruction, must not Protestants be at a disadvantage. Protestants should be wide awake, generous, provident, and so surround and supplement the state education that the republic get no detriment, or as little as possible.

A MINISTER'S GIFT TO HIS ALMA MATER.—During the last summer, by the liberality of Chauncey Rose, Esq., of Terre Haute, Ind., to the amount of $3000, and of Dr. A. F. White, of California, to the amount of $2000, a very rich and valuable cabinet was purchased in California and sent to Wabash. Good judges regard it as worth from $8000 to $10,000.

HIGH SCHOOL AND ACADEMIES.—A writer in the *Advance* remarks as to this in the following way: "How far short of the old academies, in some respects, the public high schools come, may be seen from the fact that in the New Haven High School, which has just moved into one of the finest school edifices in the land, a boy cannot be fitted for college. Latin is taught, but not Greek, and a boy who wishes to go to college must pay the tuition bills of private schools. And yet the high schools are killing out the academies, which sent steady streams of students to the colleges." But if the college and the university be considered, as the tendency now is to consider them, the crown of the public school system, then the high school must head more directly toward these higher institutions. But will the cities and towns encourage the high schools in heading thither?

UNIVERSITY OF VIRGINIA.—A southern admirer of the university writes to the *Christian Observer* that it is now in a flourishing condition, though the attendance is smaller than in *ante bellum* days. Upwards of three hundred and fifty students are expected to fill its halls in the coming session, and an able body of professors are on hand, prepared to teach all that is known in the various branches of science, philosophy and literature. One of its chief attractions at present is its learned and eloquent chaplain, the Rev. Thomas D. Witherspoon, D.D., formerly a chaplain in the Confederate army, and later the faithful pastor of one of the Presbyterian churches in Memphis, Tenn. It has seldom been our good fortune to find so many attractions combined in one discourse as in some from his lips, whose erudition and beauty were only equalled by their sound sense and earnest piety. The chaplain holds the position for two years, and is in turn chosen from the four leading denominations: Presbyterian, Episcopalian, Baptist and Methodist. The system of grading, common at other places, is also dispensed with; certificates of proficiency and distinction, and prizes for scholarship are awarded, but there are no No. 1, 2, 3, etc., recognized in the several classes. But little restraint is exercised over the students' actions. They are supposed to be men of mature years, and if they attend lectures faithfully, and abstain from open disorder, they will not receive the urgent invitations to be present at meetings of the faculty, which form the dread of the "spree-ers" at other colleges. In short, the students are supposed to be gentlemen in character, and men, not boys, in mental capacity. The degree of M. A. is a proud distinction, which is gained by but three or four a year.

AUBURN THEOLOGICAL SEMINARY.—It has been decided to replace the present buildings of this excellent institution, which are now over fifty years old, and very much out of repair, with an entirely new set of buildings, costing in the aggregate some $170,000. The friends of the Seminary also contemplate the endowment of a Chair of Sacred Rhetoric and Christian Apologetics, the raising of a permanent fund for the library, and a much needed increase of the several professorships.

MEDICAL ADVICE.

☞Dr. W. K. Doherty's Medical and Surgical Institute is becoming a *sine qua non* to the welfare of our State and health of our citizens; and his rapidly spreading reputation, although it may excite surprise, is but the signal of skill, and follows as the natural effect of such a cause. We are personally acquainted with gentlemen who had suffered for years under chronic disease, and who had taken advantage of every available means that promised relief, but without success, until they called upon Dr. DOHERTY, who in an incredibly short space of time has given entire relief. It is gratifying to announce this fact, because the Doctor is a gentleman who seeks, not by defamation of others, to establish his reputation, or to rear the superstructure of his own upon the ruin of others' fame. The Doctor conducts his Institute in such a manner as must be gratifying to all his patients. He examines, advises and recommends without charge; and the patient, after hearing his terms for treatment, can accept or reject at pleasure. In no case does the doctor make a charge unless he effects a cure. This he is able to do, because he feels the confidence which long experience has given, and no doubt the consolation which pertains to that confidence. Persons afflicted with either acute or chronic diseases would do well to consult the Doctor. At all events it can do no harm, as for consultation he asks no fee; nor does he insist on obedience to his advice unless the patient places himself under his care. His offices are at 519 Sacramento Street, corner of Leidesdorff, a few doors below the What Cheer House.—*S. F. News.* bmay 10

STEPHEN S. SMITH,

DEALER IN

HARDWOOD LUMBER AND WAGON MATERIALS,

Nos. 111 and 113 Market Street, San Francisco

mar2tf

TO THE PUBLIC.

THE PAIN-KILLER manufactured by PERRY DAVIS & SON has won for itself a reputation unsurpassed in medical preparations. *The universality of the demand* for the Pain-Killer is a novel, interesting, and surprising feature in the history of this medicine. The Pain-Killer is now regularly sold in large and *steadily increasing* quantities, not only to general agents in every State and Territory of the Union, and every Province in British America, but to Buenos Ayres, Brazil, Uraguay, Peru, Chili, and other South American States, to the Sandwich Islands, to Cuba, and other West India Islands; to England and Continental Europe; to Mozambique, Madagascar, Zanzibar and other African lands; to Australia and Calcutta, Rangoon and other places in India. It has also been sent to China, and we doubt if there is any foreign port or any inland city in Africa or Asia, which is frequented by American and European missionaries, travelers or traders, into which the Pain-Killer has not been introduced.

The extent of its usefulness is another great feature of this remarkable medicine. It is not only the best thing ever known, as everybody will confess, for bruises, cuts, burns, &c., but for dysentery, or cholera, or any sort of bowel complaint, it is a remedy unsurpassed for efficiency and rapidity of action. In the great cities of British India and the West India Islands and other hot climates, it has become the standard medicine for all such complaints, as well as dyspepsia, liver complaints, and other kindred disorders. For coughs and colds, canker, asthma and rheumatic difficulties, it has been proved by the most abundant and convincing trials and testimony to be an invaluable medicine. The proprietors are in possession of letters from persons of the highest character and responsibility, testifying in equivocal terms to the cures effected and the satisfactory results produced, in an endless variety of cases, by the use of this great medicine. That the Pain-Killer is deserving of all its proprietors claim for it is amply proved by the unparalleled popularity it has attained. It is a sure and effective remedy. It is sold in almost every country in the world, and is becoming more and more popular every year. Its healing properties have been fully tested, all over the world, and it needs only to be known to be prized. Sold by all Druggists.

DR. BARLOW J. SMITH.

RE-OPENING

Of the Hygenic and Phrenological Institute, 635 and 637 California St., S. F.

DR. BARLOW J. SMITH announces that the recent extensive additions and improvements to his Hygiene Home Water Cure and Phrenological Institute, are completed. To his original premises have been added an entirely new and elegant 8 story brick structure, a new and commodious lecture hall, a lofty and spacious dining room, and cosy, comfortable bath rooms in greatest variety, and all the most mordern, scientific and complete appliances for administering every conceivable description of medical baths; among which may be mentioned the electro-thermal, the electro-sitz, the electro-vapor, the electro-Russian, the electro-Turkish, sulphur mercurial, iodine, and other medicated baths, etc. Also an entirely new bath invented by DOCTOR SMITH. It is named the "American Bath." This invention combines all the advantages of the Russian and Turkish, together with the electric spray and other appliances peculiar to itself, making it superior to any other hydropathic application in use. The spacious parlors and other multiplied appliances for promoting the health and comfort of patients, combine to constitute DR. SMITH'S HYGIENE HOME WATER CURE by far the most complete hygienic establishment on the Pacific, and affords to the sick and suffering of both sexes the surest, speediest and cheapest means of cure to be found anywhere west of the Rocky Mountains. Persons desiring Hygienic board, without treatment, can be pleasantly accommodated. Examinations and advice free daily from 10 a. M. to 4 P. M. Free lectures on Phrenology and Physiology, to gentleman, every Friday evening. Besides the Water Cure, we employ the Diet Cure, Electro-Magnetic Cure, Lifting and Motorpathic Cure, and the Mental and Physicrometic Cure—all combined, are embraced in Hygienic Medication. Our prices are from $12.50 to $25 per week, Board, Room, and Treatment. Single Baths, from 50 cents to $1 each. Send for circulars. njan25

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S. E. HOAR, Genl. Agent.

The WEED Family Favorite never gives trouble after being once learned. A child can run them.

njan5

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SELLERS & KING,

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Dealers and Manufacturers of Ladies', Gents' and Children's Shoes. Also a large stock of Boots and Shoes always on hand, at lowest prices.

☞We Will Not Be Undersold.☜

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E. ESSMANN,

Dealer in

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Furnishing and Fancy Goods,

BOOTS & SHOES,

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Bet Washington and Jackson, San Francisco.

Deutsch, Française, Espaniole, Svensk and Platt Deutch spoken,

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BARTLING & KIMBALL,

BOOK-BINDERS, PAPER RULERS

—AND—

BLANK-BOOK MANUFACTURERS,

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Magazines, Music and Papers rebound. febtf

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N. E. cor. 12th and Market Streets,

OAKLAND.

The undersigned desires to inform his friends and the public generally, that he is now supplied with one of the finest and most complete stocks of

Family Groceries, Crockery, Wooden Ware, etc., Cigars and Tobacco.

Remember the place,

N. E. CORNER 12th AND MARKET STREETS,

dec20tf W. C. BARRETT,

SARPY & SON,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS IN

STARR'S MILLS FLOUR

HAY, GRAIN AND FEED,

THIRD STREET, dec20tf

Bet. Broadway and Washington, Oakland.

OLIVER DITSON & CO.

ANNOUNCE

That they were happily untouched by the recent GREAT FIRE, and are busy, as usual in attending to their extensive orders.

They now call attention, also, to their

STANDARD COLLECTIONS

....OF....

VOCAL & INSTRUMENTAL MUSIC

The whole set is one of the most valuable Musical Libraries that could be devised, as each contains from 200 to 250 pages of the most popular music of the day.

Price of each book, in Boards, $2.50; Cloth, $3.00; full Gilt for Presents, $5.00. The price *would be at retail*, for the pieces separately, about $4.00. In this form all the books, including the new and favorite Gems of Strauss (now having a splendid sale), may be had for $2.50.

Musical Treasure, Vocal and Instrumental.

VOCAL ONLY:

Silver Cord. Wreath of Gems.
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INSTRUMENTAL:

Home Circle, Vol. I., Pianist's Album,
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Any of the above books mailed, post-paid, for the Retail Price.

OLIVER DITSON & CO., Boston.
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Just above Montgomery, SAN FRANCISCO

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JUST RECEIVED, A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF the NEEDLE SPORTING GUN, which is the safest and best breech-loader so far invented. Shells are only one-third the price of any others. Also, fine English, German and American Sporting Guns, all the latest patterns of RIFLES, and all kinds of Ammunition. A splendid assortment of FISHING TACKLE, and Sporting Apparatus of every description. Pocket Cutlery of the best makers.

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Wholesale and Retail Manufacturer and Dealer in

Bedding & Furniture

CONSTANTLY ON HAND

Spring, Hair, Wool, Moss and Pulu

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☞THE CHEAPEST PLACE IN THE CITY.☜

All work guaranteed to give satisfaction. njan31

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Having been appointed agents for the sale of Colgate & Co.'s SUPERFINE TOILET SOAPS, we are prepared to supply the trade generally with all the different varieties at Manufacturer's prices.

JOHN G. HODGE & CO.,

WHOLESALE STATIONERS,

327, 329, & 331 SANSOME ST., SAN FRANCISCO.

njan25

NATHANIEL GRAY. H. M. GRAY

N. GRAY & CO.

UNDERTAKERS,

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(Between Kearny and Montgomery.)

EVERY VARIETY OF FUNERAL equipments constantly on hand, and furnished at the lowest price, for the same quality of material.

Sole Agent for BARSTOW'S PATENT METAL BURIAL CASKETS.

Interments procured in Lone Mountain and other Cemeteries. febtf

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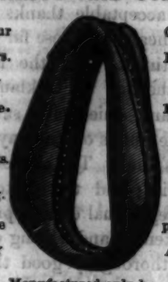

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THE PACIFIC.

SAN FRANCISCO:

THURSDAY MORNING, DEC. 5, 1872

INVITATION.—Now and then we mail a copy of THE PACIFIC to persons not subscribers. Let them receive it as an invitation to become subscribers. But without an order, the paper will not continue to go to them—it is not our style to send it and then send a bill for collection. Remit $4 if you wish to receive it regularly

SUBSCRIBERS are particularly requested to note the expiration of their subscriptions on the lab a the head of their paper, and to forward what is due from the ensuing year, with or without further reminder from this office.

DISCONTINUING—We wish it distnictly understood that this journal will be discontinued whenever such an order is plainly and properly given, and arrearages are paid at our published rates.

All communications on business should be addressed to C. A. KLOSE, Box 2348, San Francisco. Publication office 536 Clav street.

The *Congregational Club* meets every Monday at 1.30 P.M., at the library room of the first Cong. church edifice, cor. of Post and Mason streets, San Francisco. Ministers and members of Congregational churches are always cordially welcomed at these meetings. Visitors to the State from the East or elsewhere, are specially invited to find the place, and thus make the acquaintance of their brethren here.

It is pleasant to have an opportunity to speak another word for the library of our Seminary. The opportunity is afforded by the donation of about one hundred volumes from the library of Rev. J. C. Holbrook, D.D. It may be remembered that Dr. Holbrook, several months ago, gave a goodly number of valuable books. In the pressure of the Seminary for funds for other purposes, it is not unlikely that our friends will forget that no live institution can do without fresh and standard and costly books. Our library needs money to secure this class of books for its shelves, which it will gladly welcome and highly prize; also those books which our friends may spare us from their own collections.

The country has had its day of Thanksgiving. Our state observed it as a legal holiday, by the code and governor's designation, as well as a religious festival. Our population is not noted for its piety, of the pathetic type; but when piety puts on its festal robes, and makes a great supper, and bids many, we are as willing and obedient as children invited to a candy party. We have no doubt, however, that genuine, hearty, acceptable thanks went up from many hearts on these far off-shores of the continent. For the first time, we spent the day in Oakland. That charming and quiet city surrendered itself to the duties of the day. Nothing else was done. The churches had a united service; and the pastor of the First Congregational church preached a lively, awakening and stiring discourse. We had a thoroughly good thanksgiving time.

A few months ago we spoke of a new excitement among us concerning the finding of diamonds and other precious stones. We chanced to do so, it may be remembered, in terms which disturbed the equanimity of some newspaper writers who live toward the rising of the sun. The fever of the excitement has kept on as if it were a long running typhoid. But within a fortnight it has been suddenly checked bythe hydropathic process. Cold water has done it. Wet blankets have chilled the speculation. Scientists and other investigators have been to one of the reputed fields. They report that it is not a diamond country, or one that will yield other jewels; and that if diamonds and rubies were ever picked up there, they must have been previously and willingly placed there by the same parties, or their confederates. There was never any proper discovery. The directors of the original company, comprising several capitalists of California, have adopted resolutions denouncing the fraud and cautioning the public against giving credence to the reports of discoveries of precious stones in large quantities in Arizona. The details of the manner in which the swindle was perpetrated are not known, but it is probable that the scheme was originally concocted by two men, Slack and Arnold. These persons or some others probably went to England and purchased $15,000 worth of cheap diamonds and rubies, and took these to a region where the ant hills presented a field for their "salting" operations, the presumption being easy that the insects furrowed out the precious stones. Then came the quiet, mysterious operators to enlist men of means in the enterprise of searching for precious stones, the organizations of companies, the selling of stock, and all the rest. The experts now declare that the diamonds are not indigenous to the country, and that they must have come from Africa. The losses fall on those who have invested in stock, or spent their time and means in making explorations. Let us all remember that charcoals are not diamonds, though both consist mainly of carbon; and that there are many devices in the hearts of grasping men, from which we may well pray: "Good Lord, deliver us!"

We have been hearing of the new codes for more than a year. We have been living under some of them for months. The new "civil" code will go into force after Dec. 31st of this year. The Commissioners produced this code, together with the several other codes after the labor of two years. The apparent ability and manifest fertility of the commission created some surprise. For, the codes, as a whole, are remarkably good ones and the Commissioners are not men of very remarkable qualifications. It turns out that the codes are all copied from the codes prepared by the New York Code Commissioners some years ago, with a very few additions and some slight alterations. Having practiced this labor saving process so far, these commissioners of ours have undertaken a money-saving process. They have published a private edition of the "civil" code, "with annotations," which they will sell for more than twice as much as the state will charge for its volume of the "civil" code, which is without annotations. These "annotations," except in small parts, are not the work of our commissioners at all, but are obtained from the New York Code. So our commissioners first appropriated the New York Code "annotations" and all; then allowed the State of California to have the Code as its own without the "annotations;" then printed a private edition of their own with the "annotations;" and then, having taken out the type for the "annotations," printed an edition of the code for the state from the same type, thus making the state pay for the "composition" upon their own private editi n, inasmuch as the specimen copies originally distributed among the lawyers for inspection and criticism, at the expense of the state, contained the "annotations." For such prodigious intellectual labors, how paltry seems the pay of $500 a month to each man of the three!

Our National Congress met last Monday for its session of three months. There were no officers to elect. A quorum of each house was in attendance, and the President's annual message was promptly delivered. We may have occasion to refer to that document next week. No specially important matters will come before the Congress at this session. As the next administation will be but a continuance of this there will be none of that hasty and forestalling legislation which has sometimes characterized the last session of the Congress preceding the close of an administration which was to be succeeded by one of a different political complexion. We wish that we could hope for a postage reform, civil service reform, and a reform of political manners from this Congress, but we can not. We can only hope that it will provide for a right division of the "*Alabama*" award among the sufferers, and do as little harm at general legislation as it can.

Not many weeks ago a Congregational Council, in the state of Kansas advised the ordination of a man to the work of a christian minister, whose ordination a previous Council, held in Massachusetts, had declined to advise, on the ground of unsoundness in doctrine, because the candidate did not believe in or doubted the necessity, or the fact, of the eternal punishment of the incorrigibly wicked. The action of these Councils has been a theme of some discussion in several religious papers, and they are not agreed concerning the exact responsibilities of Councils, and how far they endorse the views of those whose ordination they advise. We are asked to express our opinion. As we understand it, a Council does not necessarily endorse any peculiar views which a candidate may entertain; but, if it does not specially condemn, or protest against any such views which he may have, it virtually puts them into the category of inferior and non-essential things. What a Council does endorse, is, the general desert, worth, and fitness of the man whose ordination it advises, to enter the ministry of the gospel, and to be associated with the ministers of Congregational churches. Now, the Kansas Council did give this person such a general endorsement, and did not specially protest against his views on future punishment. (At least this is our impression.) Then it virtually placed his rejection of the common belief in eternal punishment among such matters as are of minor importance. We regard the action of the Council as an unhappy one. If it felt constrained to advise the ordination of a man holding so serious an error, it should have specially protested against it. We do not think it was well to advise the ordination of the candidate at all. The error is a serious one, and involves various others. The proper place for such a man is among the more evangelical Universalists. Unless as a rare exception he is out of place among the ministers of Congregational churches.

In his will, the late Hon. Richard Fletcher, of Boston, made a provision for the awarding by Dartsmouth College of five hundred dollars, once in two years, for a prize essay, "calculated to counteract worldly influences, and impressing on the minds of all Christians a solemn sense of their duty to exhibit in their godly lives and conversation the beneficent effects of the religion they profess, and thus increase the efficiency of Christianity in Christian countries, and recommend its acceptance to the heathen nations of the world." The Trustees now offer the prize. Essays are to be sent to the President before the first of December, 1873. "A *nom de plume* is to be attached to each, and inscribed on a sealed envelope containing the real name of the writer. This envelope will be opened only in case the essay gains the prize. Five hundred copies of the successful manuscript are to be printed and distributed by the Trustees; beyond which number, the writer may retain, if he pleases, his copy-right in the work. The committee of award are Rev. Alvah Hovey, D.D., Rev. Joshua W. Wellman, D.D. and Rev. Luther T. Townsend, D.D. Dartmouth College, Hanover, N. H., Nov. 1, 1872." Here is an opportunity for any alumnus of Dartmouth living on our coast to distinguish himself, to honor his *Alma Mater*, to do no small amount of good, and to receive a very handsome sum of money at once. But the offer is not limited to Dartmouth graduates. Any thinker and and may enter the lists. It is among the possibilities that somebody close to us should be the winner of the prize. There seems to have been no limit assigned to the length of the essay.

Horace Greeley.

Horace Greeley died last Friday evening, of inflammation of the brain, induced by over-exertion, excitement and sleeplessness during the illness and death of his wife, and the stress and strain of a political campaign in which his person was so much involved. Mr. Greeley had lived nearly sixty-two years, and was, therefore, on the verge of old age. Through many struggles, and with great endeavor, after some failures, he bravely fought his way to fame and fortune, about the time he was fifty years old. He was born in New Hampshire; learned the trade of a printer in Vermont; had no special advantages of schools, though he showed good parts as a boy; went to New York as soon as he was of age; worked both as writer and printer several years, there and at Albany; established the *New Yorker* as a paper of his own, in 1834; became well known as an editor in the campaigns of 1836 and 1840; and started the *Tribune* in the spring of 1841, upon which the energies of a great nature and a strong man were concentrated for thirty years. He succeeded in bringing the *Tribune* into the front of journalism, and placing himself among the foremost of editors. During the last twenty years, his name has been uttered more times than that of any of his contemporaries, and, but for the events of the last six months, he wonld have died in the respect of all men, and in universal honor. His ambition (the failing of great minds) to become President, has somewhat tarnished a fame of which any man might be proud. He was one of the most frugal and temperate of men; always hard at work; always caring more for a cause than for himself; always helping somebody that was poor and struggling; always in sympathy with the lowly and the oppressed; and always in the van of every humanitarian reform, and of every industrial development. We ought to know something of Mr. Greeley as an editor. We chanced to be a subscriber to the *New Yorker*. It was an independent weekly, full of politics and public affairs, yet as impartial as it could be. It gave us our first good lessons in public matters, and was the first paper we ever took. It ceased when the *Tribune* was established, and then we took the new paper, and for eighteen years we faithfully read the *Daily Tribune*. Our absence from the country for a year, in '59 '60, broke in upon our reading of the daily, and it has never been renewed. We never saw Mr. Greeley but a few times. We never spoke to him but once. While yet a student at New Haven, we had occasion to investigate socialistic systems, and since socialism had been largely discussed in the *Tribune*, we thought the editor might assist us in respect to books and materials. We went to New York and to the renowned editor's office, to make inquiries. We found him sitting at his desk, almost as high as his chin. We found him not at all the repelling, rough person he has been in recent years said to be. He was kindly and bland, and said what he had to say in few words, and that was all; for he was singularly without information upon the literature and history of socialism. Mr. Greeley came to this coast during our one absence from it. His famous ride that year with "Hank Monk" has been immortalized. Mr. Greeley has written much that was not published in the *Tribune*, and would have had fame as an author, had his renown as an editor been less overshadowing. Mr. Greeley was a member of the church (Universalist) of which the Rev. Dr. Chapin has long been the pastor, and was therefore a professor of the christian religion. So far as we know, he was without a vice or serious blemish in outward morality, except that when suddenly exasperated he was sometimes profane. There was much in him that was devout and reverent. He was a constant church-goer. He could tell a good sermon from a poor one—which some people cannot do. A year or two ago, we saw an abstract of an address delivered by him at the corner-stone ceremony of Buchtel College, Akron, Ohio, which gratified and surprised us by its correct and careful statement of the doctrine of God, his government, his revelation of himself, his word, his kingdom, and so on. He might have said more than he did; but what he said was all very good. Mr. Greeley will be greatly missed. The world of journalism will seem lonely without him. It may be that he was becoming too conservative, and that his best work had been accomplished. Though we cannot now see it, we must believe that on the whole it is best as it is. Let God be thanked that Horace Greeley lived so long.

Week-Day Lecture.

BY THE REV. A. L. STONE, D.D.

Wednesday Evening, Nov. 27th, 1872.

"WHO IS ON THE LORD'S SIDE."

This question is never asked in heaven. There is no need to ask it there. There are not two sides there; there is only one. All in that bright world are on the Lord's side, in sympathy with the character of God, and the heart of God, and the purpose of his will. Ready to obey him and to serve him, counting it their sweetest joy and highest honor to run and ply on his swift, strong errands.

It is never asked in the dark world of woe. There is but one side there. All there are confirmed in hatred of God and opposition to his government.

It is only asked in this world. There are two kingdoms here contending for the mastery. God in Christ has introduced a spiritual kingdom, a kingdom of light, and truth and love, a kingdom of believers, a kingdom of salvation. This kingdom encounters in strong and bitter antagonism a kingdom of darkness, of falsehood, of selfishness and sin; and the issue is joined.

In the gates of earth the angel of God takes his stand and asks, "Who is on the Lord's side?" This question has been sounding out over the generations gone. In any fresh crisis of the long contest, when any forward movement of the heavenly kingdom is inaugurated, or any fiercer onset of the kingdom of evil is made, the call gets its stirring re-utterance, Who is for the Bible? Who is for the Sabbath? Who is for the cause of temperance? Who is for the cause of wholesome and honest legislation, and the puting down of corruption and wrong in high places? So the ancient question interprets and applies itself, as the issues vary. And men are always giving in their practical answers. Every man has in God's sight, if not in ours, his recognized standing, for or against, neutrality being impossible.

There are times in the circumstances of the local church when this question is asked with special emphasis. God seems at times to be going before his people by his truth and his spirit, to lead them out to fresh conquest, and more advanced positions; and there he stands by his messengers, in the gates of the camp, and summons every man to make a declarative demonstration, that it may be seen what forces can be reckoned upon for the new movement.

It is, I believe, such a time with us now in this church. God has been moving by his spirit upon a few hearts in this fellowship to undertake a more victorious service for him. These hearts are praying and longing for a grand advance of his kingdom in the midst of us and round about us. There is a spirit of inquiry awakened with some who have never ranged themselves with the followers of Jesus. It seems to some of us that it is reaping time, and that we must enter the great white harvest field and gather sheaves. We believe there might be now, if the reapers would go forth, a blessed ingathering into the garners of the Lord.

A minister's work is a various work, and if he be faithful he will keep himself in such connection and communion with the head of the church, as to be always under the guidance and tuition of the spirit. At one time he will have to defend the Word of God from the assault of those who question its divine authority. At another, to devote himself specially to the nurture of those within the covenant of the church; at another, to discuss the fundamental questions of religious belief; at another, to meet destructive popular errors; and at another still, to press the Gospel message upon those who have never fonnd the way of salvation. This last seems to me now, by all that I can discern of the indicatians of the divine will, to be our nearest duty.

For some three or four weeks past we have had daily morning prayers. They have been precious and delightful seasons. There has been the evident presence of Christ, and the power of the Holy Ghost. I have often invited the members of this church to come in and join this praying circle.

We have had also special preaching meetings through the week, to open familiarly the way of iife to any who might be seeking to find it. I have repeatedly said to you how much I think depends upon the presence and prayers of christians at these meetings.

I have pressed upon you special activity in inviting your unconverted friends to hear these discourses, and your importunity in leading all whom you might influence to gather with us in all these scenes of praying and preaching.

I don't doubt that many of you are with us in heart, whose presence I never see. I do not question that all of you would gladly see the work of the Lord going forward among this people. But I want to ask, what keeps so many of you from entering upon these labors? Is it a cold heart? Then come where the fire is kindled and glowing, and be warmed. Is it your personal convenience, your domestic arrangements, your business engagements; then I ask you *if* you are weighing such matters agains the resuc of souls and the salvation of men?

Oh, brethren, you are wanted for this forward movement. I want you as my helpers. I think Christ wants you. Twenty men can't do the work of four hundred. Are you "on the Lord's side?" Will you pledge yourself here and now, at whatever personal cost, to be faithful to Jesus and the cause of his great salvation?

Religious Intelligence.

The West.

The Congregational Club had rather less than the average number in attendance, last Monday. The subject of "Harvest Seasons in Christian Work" was vigorously discussed. The general impression made was that such seasons are normal and desirable, but that the intervening seasons are not always well enough improved, rather the contrary in most of the churches. Next week, "Services preparatory to Communion" will be discussed. The Club met last Monday at the beautiful and commodions library room of the First Congregational Church, where its future meetings will be regularly held. Our brethren will please take notice. It was communion day at the First Congregational Church in Oakland, last Sunday, and a day of more than common interest. Twelve persons were admitted into the church—three by profession of faith, and nine by letter. One was admitted on profession of faith to the Mariners' Church, in this city, last Sunday evening.

Rev. A. M. Goodnough has been lecturing on California at several points in Vermont, his native state. We have seen a copy of the Montpelier *Daily Journal*, which contains an ample synopsis of the lecture, as delivered at the Representatives' Hall in the State House in that city. Doubtless the speaker did as much as one lecture could do to so great a theme. He is handsomely complimented by the *Journal*. He anticipates a speedy return to this State.

A San Jose exchange devotes a paragraph to Mr. J. L. York, a mechanic, who has stepped, it appears, into the place made vacant there by the departure of Rev. C. G. Ames. It says that his style is easy and graceful, and that "his discourse in point of ability would have done credit to the best radical Unitarian divines."

The Rev. Dr. Stone found himself, at the close of the service last Sunday morning, too ill to undertake to preach again that evening. In the evening, the Rev. Dr. Quint consented to occupy the pulpit for Dr. Stone, though at some inconvenience to himself.

The Rev. Dr. Quint started, early Monday morning, Dec. 2d, on his return to his home on the Atlantic sea-board. We hope Dr. Quint has enjoyed his visit as much as we have, and that he will come again.

Dea. George Kellogg, of Redwood, was summoned East by the alarming symptoms of his invalid wife, there for treatment. He left home Sunday, Nov. 24th. Sunday, Dec. 2d, he telegraphed back that his wife died that day. Deacon Kellogg will have the deepest sympathies of a multitude of friends, in his sudden and great affliction.

The *Press* gives this welcome to the new pastor of the Congregational Church at Santa Barbara: Rev. E. W. Hough preached his first sermon in the Congregational Church last Sabbath. His earnest and eloquent discourse, and the breadth and humanity of his views, caused some of those who were most impatient of our long delay in securing a pastor to say they were glad we had waited. The church is to be congratulated, and the citizens may rejoice that such an earnest, useful and agreeable gentleman has come among us.

The *Oregonian* says that the Presbyterian Mission Church among the Nez Perces Indians, at the Fort Lapwai reservation, has a membership of four hundred and eighty-six.

Dea. L. B. Benchley has felt constrained to resign the Treasurership of the Pacific Theological Seminary, having held that position and discharged its duties well ever since the work of establishing that institution was commenced. Dea. E. P. Flint has been chosen as his successor, and accepts the appointment.

Rev. J. S. Thompson returned by the "Pacific" on Saturday last, bringing with him his family. They will make this their permanent home. A large circle of friends and the community generally will bid them welcome.—*Humboldt Times.*

The house of worship at Seminary Park, near Mills Seminary, Brooklyn, will be dedicated to the worship of God, on Saturday, 7th inst, at 11 o'clock A.M. Those who go from this city will take the Alameda boat at 9 o'clock A.M.

The *Churchman* says: The Rev. A. A. McAlister has accepted the call to rectorship of the Church of the Ascension, Vallejo, and will enter upon his duties as rector, on the first of January next. The Rev. A. C. Treadway, now officiating there, will continue to reside on Mare Island.——The Rev. L. W. Davis, late of Kentucky, has arrived in California, and for the present is at Napa.——Bishop Whitaker is about to establish a new church at Austin, Nev. Money sufficient to support a minister has already been pledged, and a convenient house has been secured for a rectory.——On Saturday of this week, the missionaries for Japan, the Rev. G. D. B. Miller and wife, and the Rev. J. H. Quinby, wife and two children, will sail in the Japan for their future field of work. It is with feelings of no ordinary interest that we write this item, having had the pleasure of spending much time with these brethren for the past few days, talking with them concerning their future work.——We learn that at a recent meeting of the vestry of St. John's Church, in this city, a resolution was passed unanimously, declaring the seats in that church to be free after January first, 1873. This was done in accordance with the desire of the rector, the Rev. Mr. Birdsall, as expressed by him at the time of his acceptance of the rectorship. Three of the six churches in the city are now *free churches*, and the seats in two others. Trinity and Advent are free for all services but the Sunday morning service.

The Congregational churches of this city held a union service on Thanksgiving Day at the Taylor St. Church. Rev. T. K. Noble, pastor of that church, preached, reviewing in a graphic and genial style, our occasions for thanksgiving in the material, educational and religious progress with which we have been favored. The other pastors and Rev. Dr. Quint, of New Bedford, Mass., took part in the services. A collection was taken, which was to be divided between the Protestant Orphan Asylum and the Protection and Relief Society. Rev. Dr. Quint is already on his way back to New England.

The following good showing of the results of ten years' work of the Metho-

dist Church in Oregon, we find in the *Oregonian*: In 1862 the total members and probationers were 2,269. In 1872, 5,368, an increase of 3,099, or 830 more than the whole membership was in 1862. In 1862 the value of churches was $44,600; in 1872, $185,622, or an increase of $141,022, The increase of churches last year was $38,925. The value of parsonages in 1862 was $13,600; in 1872, $36,300. In 1862 our educational institutions were valued at $53,000; but in 1872 the value was $192,000, showing an increase of $138,000, or $13,890 per year. In 1862 there were forty-four preachers on the conference roll; in 1872, seventy. In 1862, $18,144 were paid for the support of ministerial work; in 1872, $33,553.72. In 1862 there were 1,838 scholars in our Sunday-schools; while in 1872 there were 4,044.——A Methodist church, which will bear the name of Trinity Chapel, situated near Albany, Or., was to be dedicated on Nov. 24th.

The East.

UNITARIAN PROGRESS.—Rev. E. E. Hale's report to the National Conference says: Two hundred and sixty-two churches were summoned to the New York Convention of 1865. Those churches represented almost every large city in the United States north of the line of slavery. They represented also a large proportion of the rest of New England, and of those parts of the Northwest which have been most loyal to freedom in all their culture and all their organizations. With unimportant exceptions, these two hundred and sixty-two churches have kept pace in enlargement of their membership with the increase in the population of the country in the seven years since that time. When, therefore, your Secretary announces that he has summoned three hundred and forty-three churches to this Conference, he announ a substantial increase to that extent of the organized power of the Unitarian Church.

STANLEY AND DÖLLINGER.—Peter Bagne says: All the world can now recognize the old Catholic church of Germany as having shaken the dust from her feet against the Ultramontane church of Rome. This being the case, there is something almost ludicrous in the amiable and officious futility with which our broad church leader, Dean Stanley, hurries over to Cologne to inform Dr. Döllinger and his brethren they and he sail in the same boat, and equally object to separation and reunions. Dean Stanley disagree with the formularies of the State church of England, but he chooses to remain in her and eat her bread; the old Catholics disagree with Ultramontane Romanism, and peremptorily separate from it. The position taken up by Dr. Döllinger and his brethren is as different as possible from that of Dr. Stanley. The ideal of the latter, expressed or understood, is a complete doctrinal indifference; the ideal of the former is adherence to the truth and earnest endeavor to find out what is true.

SMALL CITY CONGREGATIONS.—A New York correspondent of the *National Baptist*, writing of certain ecclesiastical tendencies in New York City, says:

"Among our Baptist churches, large congregations are the exception. In one of our most prominent Baptist churches, with the condition of which I am quite conversant, and which enjoys the labors of a preacher of acknowledged ability, the Sabbath morning congregation is fair (not large), and the evening congregation is very scanty, numbering perhaps from seventy-five to a hundred.

NO LIQUOR OR TOBACCO FOR THEOLOGUES.—Bishops Huntington and Burgess have made a report in favor of prohibiting the habitual use of tobacco and of alcoholic drinks as a beverage by theological students who receive aid from the Society for the Increase of the Ministry. The report has been accepted, and a By-law has been amended in accordance with the recommendation. The same prohibition exists in our own Society for the aid of young men in Theological courses.

HARTFORD THEOLOGICAL SEMINARY. The Theological Institute of Hartford, Conn., never opened more favorably than this fall. The Junior class numbers fourteen, and additions have been made to the Senior class.

ENDOWING A METHODIST CHURCH.—Mrs. Joseph Spinney has given $20,000 for the construction of a Methodist chapel at Great Neck, Long Island, and $10,000 for its maintenance.

BEQUESTS.—Mr. James Huston of Connersville, Ind., who met with an accident while on his way to visit his brother in Ohio which resulted in his death at the age of 73 years, left $18,000 to benevolent objects, viz: To Home Missions, Foreign Missions, Education, Hanover College, the poor of Connersville, $3,000 each; to the Bible Society $2,000, and $1,000 to be divided among the other Boards of the Presbyterian church.

DR. WILLIAM ADAMS.—There is a disease in New York known as the Madison Avenue fever. Is is a peculiar disease, and seems to be confined to that fashionable locality. Rev. Dr. Adams, the well known pastor of Madison Square church, is laid up with this disease, and it is supposed that he will never again be able to resume his pastoral functions. The disease is a sort of paralysis.

News Summary.

City Items.

The local millers have advanced the price of flour 12½c per bbl, on account of the increased cost of wheat.

G. A. Lloyd, of thiscity claims to be the discoverer of valuable mineral springs twelve miles from the town of Antioch.

Advertising is the monitor which tells people about things which they ought always to have in the house.

The art gallery at Woodward's Gardens has been reopened, after undergoing improvement and receiving a number of valuable additions to the collection.

The Fire Marshal has been notified that during last week four attempts were made to fire the block of buildings bounded by Market, Stevenson, and Ecker streets. In each instance a timely discovery of the design prevented a destructive conflagration.

Thanksgiving Day in the city was marked with a Sabbath-like serenity throughout, and the number of arrests made by the police, less than on any previons day in the year, denoted that even the evil disposed paused in their iniquities to meditate on the beneficence of providence.

The high prices which have ruled during the past year have stimulated production, and the price of railroad iron has declined from $90 a ton to $80, and quotations have been made as low as $78, with a downward tendency.

The steamship Alaska, which arrived on Friday from China, reports that she experienced tempestuous weather for five days before reaching port, and two nights before her arrival the vessel was compelled to lay to five hours on account of the violence of the storm. The steamer sighted the Farallones at 7 o'clock Friday morning, but did not reach port until 3 o'clock in the afternoon.

The rainfall for the twenty-four hours ending at 8 o'clock Saturday morning, according to Mr. Tennett's gauge, amounted to 2.11 inches, making a total of 2.97 for the season. Curious features of Friday's storm were noted by Mr. Tennent, and never having been observed before they merit mention. It seems that the rain defied the rules of meteorology, and fell in torrents while the barometer was high and the wind blew from the northeast.

San Francisco has been called a city of sensations, and considering the successive excitements of the past year it deserves the title. Quite lately we have had a great railroad controversy, the acquittal and lecture project of Mrs. Fair, the escape and recapture of the Brothertons, the fulmination and collapse of the diamond swindle; and now we have the exciting news of the election of a Stovepipe Inspector, by the Board of Education, after months of balloting.

State Items.

A writer in the Yolo *Mail* avers that ditches for purposes of irrigation cause fever and ague in the neighborhood of Cashville.

In Napa, on Monday morning, pumps were found frozen, and ice in tubs formed one-half inch thick, The thermometer stood at 28.

A paper is in circulation at Eureka proposing the incorporation of a company for the purpose of constructing at Eureka an ocean steamship to run between that port and San Francisco.

The excellence of the apples and pears produced on what is known as the marble or limestone range, which traverses Calaveras and Tuolumne counties, has long been recognized by judges of good fruit.

The Supreme Court on Saturday decided the case of the City of San Jose against Woolsey, Shaw *et al.*, and the opinion gives the title to Penitencia Canyon, the Reservation, and the Sulphur Springs, to the city.

A dispatch was received by Nathan Coombs, on Saturday last, from St. Louis, stating that the Hon. John M. Coghlan had met with a very severe fall at Omaha, and was confined to his room from injuries received.

The Grass Valley *Union* states that the demand for miners far exceeds the supply, and that the use of single hand-drills, giant powder and other labor-saving appliances has only increased the demand for laborers at advanced wages.

The smelting works at Melrose only await the arrival of the superintendent from Germany to commence operations. A large two-story building and the chimneys are conspicuous objects to railroad passengers at that place.

The Sutterites near Marysville mean to have a levee which will stand high waters. The new structure being built north of the town will be a very substantial one, and will not melt away at the first flood. The new levee is 180 feet at the base, and is 5,900 feet in length.

At Nevada, on the 28th of November, Earl Caswell, about fourteen years of age, son of T. H. Caswell used Dr. Forth's fluid in kindling a fire. The can exploded enveloping him in the flames and burning him so terribly that he cannot survive. Mr. Caswelll had his hands badly burned in extinguishing the fire.

The Ladies' Relief Society now have a number of poor women and children at their Home in Oakland and they find that the building, which is rented for the purpose, has not sufficient accomodations. The society has three acres of land unincumbered, and about $2,700 in cash and contingent subscriptions.

In 1850, California produced 17,000 bushels of wheat, and was ranked as 29th wheat-producing state. In 1850 it ranked as the 12th, having raised over 5,900,000 bushels. In 1872, her crop is estimated at 30,000,000 bushels, placing her far ahead of any other state.

The Tucson, *Citizen*, Arizona, of Nov. 23d, says that Indian affairs at Camp Grant are well as could be expected. Some Indians, now known to the Agent as having stolen some beeves, he has stopped their rations in obedience to law. Eight Indians have left the Reserve for a raid on Sonora, South Arizona. They have not returned. The Agent is on the lookout, and will treat them according to their deserts. Indians recently killed a Mexican near the Reservation.

General Items.

In Iowa a man advertised his wife as leaving his bed and board, and then applied to her for the loan of $1.50 to pay for the advertisement.

When our minister to Prussia proposed to pay the expenses of the German government in the matter of the San Juan arbitration, he was informed that they had no bill against the United States.

A troublesome echo in a new court house at Bloomington, Ill., has been stilled by stretching small wires across the room, at different heights. The sound waves are thus broken up, and reverberation prevented.

Joseph Paul, a Boston manufacturer, is erecting a building, one story of which is to be devoted to a commodious hall and reading-room for the use of his two hundred workmen during their noon recess.

On the evening of the 12th fire was discovered in one of the numerous buildings constituting Fort Kearney, and it raged fearfully until all of them save two or three were entirely consumed. Thus passes away one of the most conspicuous historic landmarks of the Platte Valley.

Chan Lai Sun, who was educated at Hamilton College, N. Y., and who recently arrived in this country as the Chinese Imperial Commissioner of Education, united with the South Congregational Church of Springfield, Mass., Nov. 3, by letter from one of the Mission churches in China.

The past season has, on the whole, been unprofitable to the fruit-growers of Southern Illinois. Their strawberries and other small fruits made them fair returns, but the peach crop was so immense, the cost of shipment so high, and the price realised so low, that the net proceeds were very meagre indeed.

Who shall succeed Prof. Hadley at Yale? is easier asked than answered. There is no one on the spot that seems able to begin to fill his place. His able assistant and associate, Prof. Packard, is in feeble health, and has probably got to go South again, this winter, on account of it.

The proposed reception of Charles Francis Adams at Quincy, November 17th, was given up, owing to his aversion to a public demonstration, the matter being compromised by a town meeting, at which several eulogistic speeches were made, and resolutions passed recognizing his services as Minister to England and at the Geneva arbitration.

Special Notices.

Another Gold Medal was awarded by a committee of the State Agricultural Society to Mrs. Anna Getz Lucas for Wax Fruit and Flowers and other representations in wax. What a splendid present some of these beautiful flowers would make for Christmas. Her laboratory is at 743 Howard street.

KEEP UP WITH THE TIMES.—California is a fast country. Everything is in a rush. New comers are astonished at the energy and progressiveness of our people. They can keep up with the times, however, by obtaining one of Tucker's time-keepers, which are never "behind the times."

When walking on Kearny street between Bush and Sutter, stop at No. 222 and take a look at the gorgeous and elegantly fitted up store of Kennedy & Tobin, Importers of Foreign and Domestic Dry Goods. Their store is fairly ablaze in anticipation of the holidays, their prices suit the times, and the most fastidious taste as well as the lightest pocket can here be equally accomodated. Walk in, and buy a present for sweetheart or wife, and make them happy.

THE CENTER OF ATTRACTION.—San Francisco is the commercial center of California, (Oakland excepted) Montgomery street the most centrally located street in San Francisco—Mayer's Bazaar is the center of Montgomery street, corner Pine, and our friend, the never tiring, indomitable Robert Mayer, is the center of attraction to the sensible gentlemen and fashionable ladies who throng his counters from day to day in search of the newest and most elegant Christmas presents.

Messrs. Schroeder & Albrecht, Wholesale Confectioners, 226 Battery street, beg to invite the public in general to inspect their immense and superior assortment of Rock Candy, Lozenges, Gum Drops and Sweeties for Christmas trees. They are agents for Mills & Bros. celebrated Candy Machines and Confectioner's Tools, also for Mills' Patent Ice Cream Freezer, and keep a full assortment on hand at manufacturers' prices. We cheerfully recommend Messrs. Schroeder & Albrecht's establishment to our readers, with the full assurance that they will find every article of first class manufacture and guaranteed as represented.

We paid a visit a few days ago to the large Hoopskirt and Corset Manufactory of D. Magnes, No. 414 Kearny street. We have not the space, nor would our bashfulness allow us to give a description of everything we saw, but we came away satisfied that Mr. Magnes is one of the most enterprising of San Francisco merchants, and deserves praise for his excellent way of doing business. He devotes all his time and energy to perfecting his business, and challenges all others to the contest in making 'anything' of ladies underwear, in which shall be combined the qualities of beauty, neatness, comfort and utility.

"WHERE IS LOGAN'S?"—This question, asked by a lady friend from the country, made us stare at her in astonishment, for telegraph hill is no more a natural land-mark of San Francisco than Logan & Co. is a business landmark, since they got into their new stores, 19 Montgomery and 107 and 109 Sutter streets. Our friend found the place and purchased the Christmas present she wanted, and Logan & Co., to save us another astonishment, put their card in THE PACIFIC. Our lady friends will please look at it, before inquiring again, "Where is Logans?"

Messrs. N. P. Cole & Co., No. 222, 224 and 226 Bush street, are in the field, and since viewing their incomparable stock of furniture and kindred articles, and seeing their card on 8th page, we judge they occupy the most of the field in their particular line of business on and in THE PACIFIC. Their large stock embraces every imaginable design, pattern and quality, and upwards of 150 hands are regularly employed in their mammoth warerooms and manufactory. As an example of California industry and enterprise, and of the success that often attends energy and integrity, N. P. Cole & Co's establishment is an honor to us as San Franciscans, and a credit to the Pacific.

"IT MUST BE A WEBER."—This was the remark made the other day in our hearing in Sacramento by a friend who was, admiring the rich and superb tones of a beautiful new piano, which had been presented that day as a birthday present to the daughter of the house. And sure enough, on inquiry it was found that it was purchased from our famous and popular friends Sherman & Hyde, corner Kearny and Sutter streets, San Francisco. Are there any of our PACIFIC music loving readers, who have not yet heard a "Weber?" We are sorry for them.

WOODWARD'S ART ASSOCIATION.—As our rainy season sets in, Woodward, ever ready to please the public, is making new attractions for his visitors in doors. Yesterday the Art Gallery was re-opened with an addition of several splendid paintings to the already large collection. The Museum has been re-arranged with even more taste than heretofore, and what with looking at pictures and plants and beautiful birds and shells and mineral cabinets, we know of no better place to while away an hour pleasantly and profitably than at Woodward's—even on a rainy day.

FOR "HOUSEKEEPERS."—The choicest of raisins for table use, fine French prunes, new figs, new currants and new nuts, including the regular down East butternut; the best brands of teas, fine old Madeira genuine Port of Oporto, old brown and pale Sherry, and the best of native and foreign wines for family use, are kept constantly on hand at C. J. Hawley & Co's, No. 42 Second street, cor. Jessie. One thing more. You will be better able to make up your mind and suit both your taste and your purse, after you have seen their goods and learned their prices.

NO. 15 THIRD STREET.—Who of our readers, in want of Dry Goods, does not know the number? Whatever you can't find here you need not look for else where; whatever you do select, you will not leave the store because the price does not suit you. The kindly smile and vigilant eye of our friend A. Ludorff diffuses something of his own personality throughout the whole of his establishment, and it is worth a visit to see the ease and clock-like regularity with which it is conducted. No wonder the ladies love to patronize a store where they can find everything, and are waited on so politely.

MORSE KNOWS HOW TO DO IT, AND DOES IT.—Our old friend, Morse the Photographer of California, understands advertising. The true theory of advertising is, to keep the best articles at fair prices, and let the public know it. A first-rate house like that of G. D. Morse can bear advertising—ought to be advertised. A second-rate or humbug concern might flourish for season or so on a fictitious basis, but the succeeding decades bring additional stability, reputation and prosperity to such houses as that of G. D. Morse. Sincerely do we rejoice in the success of our leading photographers, among whom Morse stands unrivalled alike for his business ability and rare social qualities. Ask twenty San Francisco ladies, Where do you have your pictures taken? and the nineteen best looking of them will answer, At Morse's Palace of Art, 317 Montgomery street.

MARRIAGES.

HAVILAND-HAMMOND—In this city, December 2d, at the First Congregational Church, by the Rev. Dr. Stone, John T. Haviland to Hannah N. Hammond, all of San Francisco.

HIGGINS-FORD—In this city November 23d, by Rev. H. A Sawtelle, William Summer Higgins to Clara Ford, both of Oroville.

JOHNSTON-RICH—In Mayfield, November 23, by Rev. H. A. Sawtelle, of San Francisco, J. Milton Johnston to Abbie E. Rich, both of Mayfield.

VRANKEN-SCHMIDLER—In Marysville, Nov. 21st, by Rev. Dr. McKaig, E. Nan Vranken to Miss Maggie Schmidler.

PORTER-JONES—At Greenwood, Eldorado county, November 25th, at the residence of the bride's father, by the Rev. H. Cummings, A. W. Porter to Josephine M. Jones.

DAVIS-KEATING—At Hydesville, November 10, by Rev. W. C. Stewart, Mr. Harrison Davis to Miss Margaret M. Keating.

McADAM-NOBLE—In Eureka, November 12th, by Rev. J. S. McDonald, Mr. David McAdam to Miss Agnes Noble.

CLEEK-RICHALIEU—On Stony Creek, Colusa county, November 21st, by Rev. A. Fairbairn, Vincent C. Cleek to Miss Julia C. Richalieu.

ADDINGTON-HART—At Colusa, November 24th, by Rev. E. E. Miller, Stephen Addington, of the Colusa *Sun*, to Miss Lizzie, daughter of James Hart, Esq.

DEATHS.

COATS—In this city, November 28th, James M. Coats, Attorney-at-Law, aged 34 years.

SLOSS—In this city, November 29th, Emily M., wife of G. E. Sloss, a native of Pennsylvania, aged 46 years.

HARNEY—In this city, November 26th, Benjie C., wife of Col. William Harney, a native of Mount Vernon, Ohio.

SLEEPER—In this city, November 26th, Frank Sleeper, a native of New Hampshire, aged 50 years.

HULBURD—In Placerville, November 25th, Ella R., wife of Geo. A. Woodward and daughter of H. S. and J. H. Hulburd, aged 25 years.

HINMAN—In El Dorado, November 20th, Dr. M. D. Hinman, aged 55 years.

WICKES—In San Leandro, November 28th, Chas. Albert Wickes, aged 18 years.

PAYNE—In Washington, Yolo county, November 26, Mrs. H. J. Payne, from Michigan, aged 36 years.

WEBB—In this city, November 26th, John H. Webb, aged 53 years.

PICKETT—In Petaluma, November 25th, James Pickett, aged 71 years.

BAKER — In Bakersfield, November 24th, Col. Thomas Baker, aged about 90 years.

LOVE—At Battle Creek, Tehama county, Alexander Love, aged 68 years.

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TO THE AFFLICTED.

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LETTER FROM F. B. MURDOCK, ESQ., EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR OF THE SAN JOSE "DAILY PATRIOT."

SAN JOSE, CAL., Oct. 14th, 1872.

DR. ABORN—DEAR SIR: Having heard that you intend to return to San Francisco and remain during the winter, I cannot refrain from expressing to you my sincere gratification at this proposed change. Your many friends in this vicinity, who years ago derived the most signal benefits of your professional treatment have heard of your intended return to California with great satisfaction.

Your remarkable professional career in this state, and the wonderful success which almost uniformly attended your prescriptions, are still remembered, and are frequently the subject of remark.

In the case of my son Frank, who suffered so much from an obstinate catarrh and throat disease, I bear most willing and grateful testimony to his entire cure. It is now more than two years, I think, since he had the slightest symptoms of these affections.

Accept, dear sir, the assurance of my sincere regard.
F. B. MURDOCK,
Ed. and Prop. San Jose *Daily Patriot*.

Another Life Saved.

OAKLAND, OR., October 16th, 1872.

This is to certify, for the benefit of the afflicted, that in May last, accompanied by my father and brother, I appeared at the office of DR. ABORN for medical assistance. On examination, it was found that I had the Acute Consumption, from which but few thought it possible for me to recover. I placed myself under the Doctor's treatment, and in six weeks had gained upwards of 30 lbs., improved in strength and general appearance, and have since contined to improve. I will further state, that I was under the treatment of a physician of considerable reputation, who resides a Waitsburg, W. T., from whom I derived no benefit I have since learned he thought it impossible for me to live. On arriving at Portland, I was thoroughly examined by a distinguished physician, who said that I was beyond the reach of medical skill. On arriving at Roseburg, where I was raised, but few who had known me from boyhood recognized me, among whom was my brother; yet I had been absent but ten months. All agree that my case is a remarkable one, and regard DR. ABORN as unusually skillful. I will here say, that I consider him very reasonable in his charges, in my case at least. The Doctor will accept the gratitude of myself and friends.

HARM S. CONN.

An Expression of Gratitude.

IT IS UPON SUCH EVIDENCE AS THIS THAT DR. ABORN HAS ACQUIRED THE SOLID REPUTATION THAT HE NOW ENJOYS.

CLEAR CREEK, CLACKAMAS CO., OR., October 15, 1872.

DR. ABORN—DEAR SIR: As I can not come down and see you, I thought I would write you a few lines to let you know the effect your medicine has had upon me. It has cured me. I feel as well as ever I did. I owe my life and health to your medical skill and ability, for I do not believe there is another physician that could cure me. I feel like recommending you to all that are similarly afflicted as I was. I would tell it to all that Dr. Aborn has the medical skill and ability to cure the afflicted. You are at liberty to make out a testimonial of this if you see proper, and can sign my name to it.

MARTHA J. RHOADES.

NOTE.—As Dr. Aborn never writes testimonials and signs a patient's name to it, he therefore publishes the above letter as received, as the grateful patient desires to make the facts known for the benefit of others who are afflicted.

A Card from N. Pearcy.

This certifies that my son Joel Nicholas, was entirely relieved a few moths ago of a most painful and disagreeable disease of the throat and bronchial affection by the persevering skill of Dr. Aborn; and I would earnestly advise all who are similarly afflicted to consult with him at once, and submit to his treatment.

Portland, Oct. 9, 1872. N. PEARCY.
Residence on Sixth St., between Madison and Jefferson.

Home Circle.

Tired Mothers.

A little elbow leans upon your knee,
Your tired knee, that has so much to bear;
A child's dear eyes are looking lovingly
From underneath a thatch of tangled hair.
Perhaps you do not heed the velvet touch
Of warm, moist fingers, folding yours so tight;—
You do not prize this blessing over-much,
You almost are too tired to pray to-night.

But it is blessedness! One year ago
I did not see it as I do to-day,—
We are so dull and thankless; and too slow
To catch the sunshine ere it slips away.
And now it seems surpassing strange to me,
That, while I wore the badge of motherhood,
I did not kiss more oft, and tenderly,
The little child that brought me only good.

And if, some night when you sit down to rest,
You miss this elbow from your tired knee;
This restless, curling head from off your breast,
This lisping tongue that chatters constantly;
If from your own the dimpled hands had slipped,
And ne'er would nestle in your palm again;
If the white feet into their grave had tripped,
I could [not blame you for your heartache then!

I wonder so that mothers ever fret,
At little children clinging to their gown;
Or that the footprints, when the days are wet,
Are ever black enough to make a frown.
If I could find a little muddy boot,
Or cap, or jacket, on my chamber floor;
If I could kiss a rosy, restless foot,
And hear its patter in my home once more;

If I could mend a broken cart to-day,
To-morrow make a kite to reach the sky—
There is no woman in God's world could say
She was more blissfully content than I,
But ah! the dainty pillow next my own
Is never rumpled with a shining head;—
My singing birdling from its nest is flown;
The little boy I used to kiss is dead!

—*From the Aldine for September.*

Farmer Brown's Theory.

BY B. H.

As we turned the corner, we came upon Farmer Brown with a load of produce on his way to market. His horses had come to an obstinate halt. The way was too narrow for us to pass, and George handing me the reins jumped out to see what was the matter.

"Good morning, sir," said he, walking up to the farmer, "What's the trouble? Is your load too heavy?"

"Oh, la, no! answered the farmer pushing his hat to one side of his head and striking an attitude. "The matter is, the critters don't pull together."

"Ah!" said George, with an interested look at the sleek horses, and the load of corn which really did not look so very large. "If that's the trouble why don't you make them pull together?"

"A body would think they might," said the the man, "when they've been worked together five year," and picking up the reins he called out, "Gee up, Johnnie; go, long, Kate."

Johnnie "geed up" with a clatter, but by the time Kate was ready to "go 'long," he had ceased his efforts, and all that was accomplished was some cracking about the wagon, and considerable dust about the horses.

"Ye see," said the man, standing back again, "that wheel sticks a bit in the rut, and if they were a mind to pull together, they 'd have it out in a minute."

"I see," said George contemplatively, "foolish fellows, are n't they?"

"Well, I dunno about that," answered the farmer, who evidently had a good deal of respect for his horses. "I've seen a good many husbands and wives pull apart a sight worse than they do."

"Indeed!" said George with some surprise, but at the same time stealing a glance back at the carriage—which, of course, I did not see.

"Yes, yes," said the man, "you see Johnnie wants to pull to one side of the road, and Kate wants to pull straight ahead, so they do n't agree about it. Men and women are always doing the same thing. I do n't mind it so much about the old folks," he continued, "but it spiles the children."

"Spoils the children! what do you mean? said George, opening his eyes.

"Humph! a man can see that with half an eye," was the answer. If a man and his wife pull together, if they do have a hard scrabble of it, the children turn out well enough; but if they are everlastingly pulling apart and scolding at one another, the children always go to destruction."

George examined Kate's harness, and brushed a fly from her back. "You speak as if you had experience," he said; "you have a wife, I suppose?"

"Bless you, yes," was the answer, "and six boys. We never had no trouble bringing up our children, fine young men they are now, every one of them. When I told one of them to do something my wife did n't take him behind the door and tell him his father was hard on him, and give him a sugar-plum. No, sir-ee; she'd tell him to mind his father if he wanted any help from her: and when she told 'em to do anything she knowed I'd back her up; and them boys soon found which way the wind blew. Children aint no fools. My advice to young folks is," he added, nodding sidewise towards the carriage where I was sitting, though I can't think he intended anything personal in his remarks, "to pull together. If one does happen to make a mistake once in awhile it's better to hang together, and the children will soon know what to expect; hie, Johnnie, git up, Kate."

Johnnie and Kate concluded to pull together this time, and the load went forward easily.

"Thank you, sir," said George, lifting his hat and walking back to the carriage, "I'll think on your advice."

As we rode on, I fell to musing. Was that the reason why so many children "went to destruction," as he termed it, because their parents did not agree in their training? Perhaps the old farmer might be right. I looked about among my acquaintances for examples. There was Bert Sawyer. What a wreck he was to be sure, and had had every advantage, too. An only son, andidolized by both father and mother; but they were never known to agree in what they wished him to do. His mother told him his father was severe, and his father told him his mother was silly. I well remember how shocked I was, though but a child, on seeing his mother, one day when I was at their house, give him some whiskey, because he said he knew he needed it, only his father never was willing he should have anything that he wanted; and on the father's coming unexpectedly into the room, she hurriedly slipped the bottle into the closet. "What's that?" asked Mr. Sawyer, who seemed to suspect constantly that something was wrong. "Oh, nothing but camphor," said his wife. "Bert's got a headache." How could she expect her son not to deceive her. Then there were dear Mr. and Mrs. Calkins, the nicest people in the world, but somehow they never could agree. If Mr. Calkins expressed himself with any degree of warmth upon any subject, Mrs. Calkins was sure to say, "Oh I do n't think that would be right. I want to do what is right, and my conscience would not allow me to do that." Then Mr. Calkins would retort by saying, "My wife thinks so and so," which would be exactly what Mrs. Calkins did not think; and then would follow remarks upon each other's general dispositions, and their ideas upon various subjects, especially those upon training up children, which though I dare say it was all intended for playfulness, it was not pleasant for visitors to hear; and their children—how they did act! On the other hand, there was Deacon Thorn's family. It was always so pleasant to go there. Seven children to be sure, but everything was so harmonious. You never heard little bickerings between that father and mother, even in playfulness. "We'll see what mamma thinks about it," was the father's answer to the childish importunities: and the mother's "We would not do it unless papa was willing," convinced the children very soon that there was coöperation and sympathy between the father and mother.

"Well, what do you think about it? asked George, suddenly turning toward me with a smile.

"I am inclined to think he was about right," I answered.

"I guess he was not far out of the way," said George, as we drove up to the house.—*The Christian Weekly.*

A Little Gift and What Came of it.

A christian lady, noticing the cheerfulness and capacity and good habits of a lad, as he did services in a city office, gave him twenty-five cents as a token of kindness, and as a motive of economy, with the advice that it be put into the savings bank, with other savings and earnings of his own, against the unknown future.

A pleasant voice addressed me, as I sat in a hotel in New York. Looking up I saw a well-dressed young man, whom I failed to recognize.

"I am the office boy," said he, "that built the fires and swept the place where you once did your business." And he went on to give some items of his history.

The twenty-five cents, as advised, went into the savings bank, and other little sums of savings and earnings in due time were added. The process was all the while promoting habits of economy and industry, aiding in keeping him out of bad company, and in holding his balance well amid the temptations of a great city.

To-day, that young man has more than twelve hundred dollars in the savings bank; has a first-rate reputation for business; is the principal cashier of a large mercantile firm in a great city; repudiates tobacco and beer, and all the ways of fast young men; is a regular attendant on Protestant worship in spite of adverse home influences, and has the finest prospect of the highest kind of worldly prosperity. And a leading share, among the agencies of his success in life, has been the twenty-five cents, which christian kindness bade him sow as seed for the future.

The Faithful Shepherd Boy.

Gerhardt was a German shepherd boy; and a noble fellow he was, too, although he was very, very poor. One day he was watching his flock which was feeding in a valley on the borders of a forest, a hunter came out of the wood and asked—

"How far is it to the nearest village?"

"Six miles, sir," replied the boy; "but the road is only a sheep track, and very easily missed."

The hunter glanced at the crooked track, and then said—

"My lad, I am hungry, tired and thirsty. I have lost my companions and missed my way. Leave your sheep and show me the road. I will pay you well."

"I cannot leave my sheep, sir," rejoined Gerhardt; They would stray into the forest, and be eaten by the wolves or stolen by the robbers."

"Well, what of that?" queried the hunter.

"They are not your sheep. The loss of one or more wouldn't be much to your master; and I'll give you more money than you ever earned in a whole year."

"I cannot go, sir," rejoined Gerhardt very firmly. "My master pays me for my time and he trusts me with his sheep. If I were to sell you my time which does not belong to me, and the sheep should get lost, it would be just the same as if I stole them."

"Well," said the hunter, "will you trust your sheep with me while you go to the village and get me some food and drink and a guide? I will take good care of them for you."

The boy shook his head. "The sheep," said he, "do not know your voice, and"—Gerhardt stopped speaking.

"And what? Can't you trust me? Do I look like a dishonest man?" said the hunter angrily.

"Sir," said the boy slowly, "you tried to make me false to my trust and wanted me to break my word to my master. How do I know you would keep your word to me?"

The hunter laughed; for he felt that the boy had fairly cornered him. He said, "I see, my lad, that you are a good, faithful boy. I will not forget you. Show me the road and I will try to make it out for myself."

Gerhardt now offered the humble contents of his scrip to the hungry man, who, coarse as they were, ate them gladly. Presently his attendants came up; and then Gerhardt, to his surprise, found that the hunter was the grand duke, who owned all the country around. The duke was so pleased with the boy's honesty, that he sent for him shortly after, and had him educated. In after years Gerhardt became a very rich and powerful man; but he remained honest and true to his dying day.

Honesty, truth and fidelity are precious jewels in the character of a child. When they spring from piety, they are pure diamonds, and make their possessor very beautiful, very happy, very honorable and very useful. May you, my readers, wear them as Gerhardt did. Then a greater than a duke will befriend you; for the great King will adopt you as His children, and you will become princes and princesses royal in the kingdom of God.—*Young Pilgrim.*

True and False Hearts.—They dwell in every community and their attributes are as visible to human eyes as the good and bad actions of all accountable beings are. The false heart is as inconstant as the waves of an ocean, it is the abode of human selfishness where no refined and tender feeling and sentiment ever enters in; its passions are strong and its ambitions are wild, but ever restless, changeable and transitory. It cleaves to us in our prosperity, and, so long as an intimate association with us can bring to it any social, political or business distinction it courts, curries, and cajoles us into the belief that its interests in our welfare is as sincere and earnest as our own. The true heart is as unchangeable as eternity; it cleaves to us through every worldly trial and misfortune; it regards our failings with charity and our mistakes with pity and forgiveness. The unchangeable love of such a heart is the most priceless boon in the Heavenly dispensation of God's great gifts to humanity. It is often the last prop that sustains a drooping soul, that staggers under its heavy burden of sorrow and adversity. No atom of self love nor quality of deceit lurks in the placid bosom where it dwells. A true heart is as incapable of a mean action as a bird is incapable of flying without wings.—*Fireside Friend.*

Woman's Growth.—There is a period in the early life of every true woman, when moral and intellectual growth seems for the time to cease. The intellect, having appropriated aliment requisite to growth of the uncrowned feminine nature, feels the necessity of more intimate companionship with the masculine mind to start it on its second period of development. Here, at this point, some stand, for years, without making a step in advance. Others marry, and astonish, in a few brief years, by their sweet temper, their new beauty, their high accomplishments, and their noble womanhood, those whose blindness led them to suppose they were among the incurably heartless and frivolous.

I look not back after my childhood, but forward. I feel it as something to reach, not to leave. O young people, these hoary and wrinkled ones, your elders, smile at your esteeming them so old! There is, as the heathen fabled, an elixir of life—a fountain of immortal youth. Every prejudice you throw off renews your age, till you are more a child in your "Father's house" of "many mansions" than you were in your spring-time, or college days. Every conquest of passion is rejuvenation.—*Dr. Bartol.*

Evening.—It was evening. The candles were lighted in the farm houses, and through the windows they gleamed out upon the sombre landscape like great bright stars. The work of the day was done and the twilight shadows had settled down over the quiet neighborhood like a holy calm. Before an old-time fire-place a family group were seated, the burning logs gleamed and crackled upon the hearth, illuminating the whole room. In the chimney corner in his old-fashioned armchair, sat a venerable old man with an open Bible upon his knees. He read in a voice tremulous with age the old, old story, that we first learned to lisp in our infancy, of one who lived and died for us; and when the chapter was finished, they knelt down together about the hearthstone, and the aged faltering voice invoked Heaven's protection for the household through the hours of the night. The children were put to bed, the family followed them, the fire went out upon the hearth and all was peaceful and still.

EUCALYPTUS.

THE ATTENTION OF THE MEDICAL PROfession is respectfully called to the following preparations of this new remedial agent.

Eucalyptus and its preparations have been found useful in obstinate cases of Intermittent and Marsh Fevers, often supplanting the use of Quinine. The paroxysms of Asthma and Catarrh are greatly controlled, and in various Kidney Diseases and Catarrh of the Bladder it seems to act like a specific.

FLUID EXTRACT EUCALYPTUS.

This extract represents in a concentrated form the medicinal effects of the leaves of Eucalyptus Globulus.

DIRECTIONS.—The dose of the Fluid Extract to be taken in cases of fever, Catarrh, Kidney Complaints, etc., is One Teaspoonful, to be repeated three times a day, or oftener, according to the case, and it can be mixed with sherry wine, sweetened water or milk.

As a VAPORIZATION, in cases of Catarrh and Asthma, Two Teaspoonfuls are to be mixed with two tablespoonfuls of boiling water, in a suitable inhaler, and the vapor respired into the lungs. This can be repeated as often as the paroxysms are felt.

The Elixir of Eucalyptus.

This compound presents the properties of the leaves in a palatable form and elegant appearance. Dose—One tablespoonful, to be repeated as often as the case demands.

Cigarettes of Eucalyptus Globulus,

Useful in Asthma, Difficulty of Breathing, Incipient Pleurisy, etc., etc.

DIRECTIONS.—On the approach of an attack, indicated by short and difficult breathing, smoke the Cigarette, or as many as may be necessary to obtain relief. When the symptoms are severe, the smoking should be repeated two or three times a day. Asthmatic patients, whose powers are impaired, may also smoke several times a day, as a preventive against attacks.

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For further particulars send for circular.

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CHEMICAL PAINT,

Manufactured by the California Chemical Paint Company, of *purest whits* and *any desired shade or color*. It is *cheaper, handsomer, more durable and elastic* than the best of any other paint. *It will not fade or chalk off*, and will last twice as long as the best white lead.

Mixed ready for application, *and sold only by the gallon.*

OAKLAND, January 18, 1872.

MESSRS. HEALY & JEWELL

GENTLEMEN:—It is now nearly two years since you painted my house with Averill's Chemical Paint, and as you ask my opinion of the material, I now cheerfully say, I greatly admire it as wonderfully hard, solidifying the wood, retaining remarkably its glossy brightness of color, not washing off, not blistering or cracking; and as bidding fair to last years longer than would any oil paint with which I am acquainted.

Yours Truly, S. V. BLAKESLEE.

This Paint is unsurpassed for Durability and Elasticity, dries with a hard, rich, glossy surface, does not run from seams or nail holes, will not chalk, crack, nor peel off; covers more surface with the same body, and is cheaper, more lasting, and better in *every* respect than any other paint.

For further information, *send for sample card* and *price list.*

Manufactory and Office,

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HEALY & JEWELL, Agents

For price, see PAINTS in Market report, 8th page.

jan18

THE

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LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY,

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Is better and cheaper than any Endowment in any Life Insurance Company, and allows the insured to call for his deposits at the end of any year. You always know the cash value of your Policy, and can hire money upon it, or call upon the Company for the amount if you wish to use it. Never before has such an ingenious and satisfactory plan for Life Insurance been presented to the public. At the maturity of the Policy you get your deposits back with compound interest. Inquire about it and satisfy yourself.

dec13 **CHARLES H. DENISON, General Agent.**

DON'T DELAY TO CURE THAT

COUGH! COUGH!

SHUN WORTHLESS NOSTRUMS!

USE THAT WHICH IS GOOD.

TRY FIRST

ALLEN'S LUNG BALSAM,

THE GREAT LUNG REMEDY.

UNSOLICITED EVIDENCE OF ITS MERITS.

WILL ALL THOSE WHO SUFFER FROM CONSUMPTION OR COUGH PLEASE READ THE FOLLOWING LETTER?

MOUNT VERNON, ILLINOIS, April 29, 1871.

MESSRS. J. N. HARRIS & Co., Cincinnati, Ohio.

GENTLEMEN:—I heard one of my customers speak in such high terms of Allen's Lung Balsam, to-day, that I thought I would write to you the substance of his statement; He says his mother, who is now *sixty years of age*, had SUFFERED with CONSUMPTION for SEVERAL YEARS, and has been under the care of *all our best physicians*, but never received any permanent benefit; then she resorted to most every kind of Cough and Lung Balsam that could be procured for her, *but all to no avail.* She still grew worse, until she was confined to her bed: and when she was seized with a paroxysm of coughing, she would *lose the power of respiration*, and they were compelled to resort to various means to restore breathing; and while she coughed so hard, she could not expectorate anything, and her family and friends had given up all hopes of her recovery. Her son noticed the advertisment of Allen's Lung Balsam in the *Christian Advocate*, and they thought they would procure and try it. They commenced giving her the Balsam at 5 P.M., as directed, a dose every hour until midnight; she then took another spell of coughing and expectorated a mouthful of dark, yellow matter, which was something she had not been able to do for some time. They continued to give her the Balsam until morning, and then she began to expectorate freely, and within two hours she had EXPECTORATED THREE PINTS of mucous matter, which gave her immediate relief, and since that time she has continued to improve. She now sits up all day, and can walk about the house and take considerable out-door exercise. Her son bought some more of the Balsam to-day, and he is recommending it very highly to every one. Very respectfully,

A. C. JOHNSON, Druggist.

Was there ever greater proof of merit than the case this letter refers to?

ALLEN'S LUNG BALSAM is without doubt the BEST EXPECTORANT REMEDY ever offered to the afflicted public. It contains no opium in any form, and its use is harmless to the most delicate.

☞ Directions accompany each bottle.

Contains no Opium in any Form. Is Harmless to the Most Delicate Child.

SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS.

CAUTION.—Call for "ALLEN'S LUNG BALSAM," and shun the use of any other Balsam, as unprincipled men may deceive you with their own worthles preparations.

Call for Allen's Lung Balsam.

J. N. HARRIS & CO., Proprietors, Cincinnati, Ohio

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For Cleaning Watches	$1 50
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For Repairing Fusee Chain	1 00
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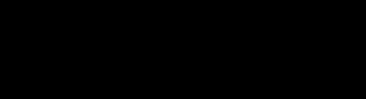

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Governed by the Massachusetts Non-Forfeiture Law.

THIS COMPANY WAS INCORPORATED A. D. 1835, AND HAS ACCUMULATED ASSETS OF $10,000,000.

The following Lapsed Policies have been paid on this Coast, under this law, by this Company:

No. Policy.	Overdue at time of Death.	Amount Insured and Paid.	No. Policy.	Overdue at time of Death.	Amount Insured and Paid.
13,054	6 months	$ 5,000	29,066	10 days	$ 2,500
33,016	4 months	10,000	36,559	11 months	5,000
38,256	3 months	1,000	33,538	4 months	3,000

In the above cases the full amount of Insurance was paid, less the overdue premium. Had these Policies been in any other company doing business on this coast, they would have been forfeited. The above facts speak for themselves, and to the wise and prudent, further comment is unnecessary.

WALLACE EVERSON, General Agent for Pacific Coast,

PACIFIC BRANCH OFFICE: N. E. Cor. California and Sansome Sts., San Francisco.

Farm and Garden.

August Cheese of 1872.

An unusual state of things exists in the cheese market at this time, and has obtained for several weeks, which is worthy the thoughtful attention of all interested in the manufacture, sale and consumption of cheese. About as soon as the cheese made during the month of August began to reach the market, dealers and shippers found its flavor much impaired. As time went on the trouble increased, until matters arrived at such a pass that dealers in New York city declined to buy August cheese, except at a much reduced price. So decided, indeed, are they, that with their own hands they turn the cheeses out of the boxes, and if "August" is stencilled or written on the side, the cheeses are condemned. This state of things continues, and is likely to prevail until the August cheese is gradually worked off.

Such being the fact, it were well to inquire into the cause of the trouble. Without pretending to go into the matter elaborately I desire to call attention to one fact which should not be overlooked. The weather during the greater part of August was very warm; the air very oppressive, lifeless, muggy. As a consequence, the cows were affected by the heat, and their milk was feverish, tainted, unwholesome. Especially would this be the case in localities where the pastures are low and wet, and the water which the cows were obliged to drink, stagnant and slimy.

Had this milk been thoroughly stirred, cooled, and aired, before being made into cheese, the result would have been a much finer product, and much more money would have been realized from its sale. Dairymen are slow to learn the necessity of cooling and airing their milk before it goes to the factory, or before it is made into cheese at home (and the appliances for doing this are many, simple and not expensive,) and never before has this necessity been made so apparent as during the present autumn. Shippers and dealers having taken the stand they have in relation to the August cheese, it comes home to the dairymen as a matter of profit and loss, and the pocket being touched, it is the most convincing argument that can be brought to bear upon them; and yet, as a purchaser of cheese, I find it difficult to convince the dairymen of the truth in this matter, or of the cause and remedy for the trouble which exists. With the August, September and October cheese on the tables at the factories, it is hard to to make the salesmen believe that the first named—being the oldest and best cured—is not worth as much or more money than the others.

In buying, it is rarely necessarry to taste of the cheese, but in examining about 400 August and September cheeses at a factory in Cayuga County, about ten days since, I tasted of some six or eight different ones of the August make, as a matter of curiosity, and by way of verifying the opinion I had formed of them. In taste they were all sharp, biting, acrid, and though a bit only about as large as a bean was taken of each, yet the result was a dizziness which lasted for hours, and a derangement of the stomach which was noticeable for thirty-six hours, thus convincing me that they were of a mildly poisonous nature. On relating this circumstance to an Oswego County cheese-maker, he confirmed my opinion by stating that he had recently been similarly affected from the same cause. Doubtless these same cheeses, when cut and exposed to the air, would lose this deleterious property, in a great measure, but in its best estate such cheese is neither desirable nor wholesome. It should be stated, in this connection, that the weather during the latter part of August was cooler and more favorable, and as a consequence, the cheese made then is generally mild, rich and pure in flavor, equal to the September cheese, which in my judgment is ordinarily the best made in the entire season.

In the case of many factories, the September and October cheese is being sold, and the August cheese retained, in hopes, probably, that "something will turn up." This appears to me an unwise course.—*Gardner B. Weeks, in Country Gentleman.*

How Deep to Set Milk.

At the last meeting of the Western New York Butter Makers' Association, the question of the proper depth at which to set milk, being under discussion. Mr. D. A. A. Nichols read an essay in which he maintained that in the absence of full and satisfactory experiments, the most profitable depth seemed to be from two and a half to four inches.

O. C. Blodgett held that milk should be cooled whatever the depth of setting, and that water is the most available agent. The question is, how shall we cool and keep cool our milk so that all the cream can rise before the milk sours? Mr. Thomas J. Dye has a dry cellar back of his dairy-house, and all the air admited into this room is passed through this cellar, so that it is cooled down to 60 deg. or below before it is admitted. He can keep his milk two days before it sours. Mr. Blodgett thought that a system of pipes, or tiles, could be arranged under ground outside of the milk room, with an upright pipe or funnel through which the wind could be forced down into the underground pipes, cooled, and then admitted into the milk room.

Mr. A. M. Blanchard gave the results of a series of experiments on cooling and setting milk. He has a dairy-house of concrete, with another wall inside, eight inches from the outside and perfectly tight, so that when cooled down to 50 or 56 deg. it will remain so. He can keep his milk two days before skimming, even in the hottest weather, and it will be sweet when skimmed. He admits air into this room only at night. Had tried water two or three inches deep on the floor, and although it would keep the milk cool, the cream was rendered so soft and thin that it had to be dipped off with a dipper instead of skimming.

He has found the great essentials in butter-making to be coolness and dryness. He has a copious spring near his yard, and when milking he used to set his pails as fast as filled into the water of this spring, which is always at the temperature of 50 to 52 deg., and could thus cool his milk quickly and thoroughly. He now uses a patent cooler, cheap, simple and durable, which gives him complete control of the temperature of the milk and cream at all times. He gets an average of 250 pounds of butter to each cow, by cooling his milk.

He has tried all depths, from fifteen inches down to two, and finds eight inches the best depth to set milk, when a cooler is used. A long series of experiments is necessary to get at an average result. No one can tell how much milk it will take to make a pound of butter, judging from the previous day's yield. He had found that it would take 28 pound of milk for a pound of butter one day, and the very next day, perhaps, with the same cows, weather and feed, 23 or 24 pounds of milk will make a pound. His cows are Grade Short-Horns, which he prefers to any other breed.

Prof. Miller spoke on the philosophical fact connected with the statement of Mr. Blanchard that coldness and dryness are essential. The Professor said that cool air is always drier than warm air, and that is why the night air only admitted to Mr. Blanchard's dairy-room is better for his cream. Night air is drier than that of the day, as is shown by the fact that as the air cools the water is deposited in the form of dew.

The Corresponding Secretary read a communication from Avery Putnam, Esq., of Sinclearville, who is a well-known dairyman and shipper, to the effect that only Ashton salt should be used for butter. Onondago salt, he says, is unfit to use in good butter.

Mr. Parmelee said that he was lately in New York, and in conversation with several dealers in first-class butter, they all agreed that only Ashton salt should be used. Any other makes the butter "sour," in two or three weeks. Mr. Blodgett said that Saginaw salt is not any better for butter than is Onondago.

The Providential Distribution of Ores.

The most useful, and therefore the most valuable metal in the world is iron. Without iron, the others, and especially the precious metals, would be of little value. Hence, iron is found in great abundance all over the world, because it is needed everywhere, and used for a variety of purposes. Indeed, no improvements of any kind can be made without it. No kind of edge tools, no machinery, no looms, or ships, or agricultural implements can be made without it. Iron may be looked upon as the great instrument of civilization; no country ever has been or ever can be civilized without it.

Providence has therefore scattered it most profusely over the whole world. It is abundant everywhere, is easily mined, and easily reduced into pigs and bars. Steel is nothing more than carbonized iron. The quantity of iron that is annually mined and reduced in the world is very great. We give a few statistics:

England produced	4,000,000	tons a year.	
United States,	" 1,500,000	"	"
France,	" 1,000,000	"	"
Austria,	" 500,000	"	"
Germany,	" 600,000	"	"
Russia,	" 700,000	"	"
Sweden,	" 400,000	"	"
Spain,	" 40,000	"	"
Italy,	" 50,000	"	"
India,	" 400,000	"	"
Total,	9,190,000		

Say in the whole world, about 12,000,000 of tons a year. And this immense quantity is all in demand, year by year. Now, if the other metals, say gold, silver, copper, tin, platina, nickel and other metals, were found in quantities anything like this, they would be useless, and of course worthless.

Providence has so arranged the metal, as to make them most useful to man. Gold mining, as a legitimate business, will, if carefully managed like any other employment, give a fair remuneration. If the men who have been engaged in gold mining in California, since 1847, would have engaged in any other legitimate business, with the same amount of capital and energy, it is probable there would not have been so many failures. The same can perhaps be said of gold mining in Colorado. Silver mining can be placed pretty much on the same footing. It is perhaps somewhat more certain because found in great abundance. But even in mining silver, men must not expect to become wealthy by accident. If they make money (otherwise than by speculation) they must earn it by legitimate labor. If few have made good bargains in selling valuable mines, but the greatest number have made nothing but a good living. Of course there is something very fascinating in the idea of making a rich strike, and becoming a millionaire, all at once without toil or labor.

The feeling is perhaps not unlike that which exists in the mind of a lottery-monger who has given his last dollar for a worthless ticket, that he fondly hopes will bring him a fortune. When such an idea gets into a man's head he loses all energy; he just waits for something to turn up, instead of trying to turn up something. It is true once in a while something will turn up, as with the poor miner who once stumbled upon a nugget of gold that weighed 1,270 ounces; but he was the only one among many thousands who made such a haul. So occasionally a man draws a large prize in a lottery, but a man stands fifty chances to be drowned to one of drawing a prize in a lottery or making a rich strike in a gold or silver mine.

Providence has so ordered all things, that man must, as a general rule, work for the precious metals.

If every man could go and pick up silver in any quantity he might desire, silver would soon lose its value, and would not be worth half as much as iron. But no, this cannot be done. God has placed it in the solid granite rock, and it requires great labor to get it out. Often a ton of hard rock has to be removed to get even a few ounces of silver. Let any man go into our tunnels, or even into our best and most profitable mines, and look at the miners at work, see how they have to toil and drill and bore and blast the hard and flinty rock, amid a cold, damp atmosphere, and often in noxious and impure gasses. If silver was as easily mined as iron or coal, and could be brought to the surface by the thousands of tons in a day, in six months it would be utterly worthless.

Just as God, by the operations of the laws of nature, had prepared, and carefully packed away in the bowels of the earth the coal, to preserve it from erosion and the disintegration of atmospheric influences, so He has by the operation of the same wise laws, packed away the precious metals in the solid rock, and those who want to get them must work for them. Men have made fortunes in gold and silver mines, so they have in mining iron and coal.

Legitimate silver mining is perhaps as profitable a business as a man can get at in this age and country. But like all other business, it must be conducted with wisdom and prudence. The very fact that Providence has distributed the precious metals so sparsely, and imbedded them firmly in the solid rocks, is the best guarantee that they will never lose their value, but w al-ways be scarce, and therefore precious.—*Col. Miner.*

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COMMENCING MONDAY, SEPT. 16, 1872, and until further notice, Trains and Boats will LEAVE SAN FRANCISCO:

7.00 A. M.—Atlantic Express Train (via Oakland) for Sacramento, Marysville, Redding and Portland, Or., Colfax, Reno, Ogden and Omaha.

7.15 A. M.—Cal. P. R. Stmr (from Broadway Wharf) connecting at Vallejo with trains for Calistoga, Knight's Landing and Sacramento.

8.00 A. M.—Excursion Boat (Sundays only) from Broadway Wharf, connecting with Special Train of S. F. and N. P. R. R. for Cloverdale and intermediate points, returning to San Francisco by 7 P. M.

2.00 P. M.*—Stockton Steamer (from Broadway Wharf), touching at Vallejo, Benicia, and Landings on the San Joaquin River.

2.00 P. M.—S. F. & N. P. R. R. Steamer (from Broadway Wharfs) connecting at Donahue with Trains for Cloverdale.

3.00 P. M.—San Jose Passenger Train, (via Oakland) stopping at all Way Stations.

4.00 P. M.*—Passenger Train (via Oakland) for Lathrop, Merced, Visalia, Tipton and Los Angeles, Stockton and Sacramento.

4.00 P. M.*—Cal. P. R. R. Steamer (from Broadway Wharf) connecting at Vallejo with Trains for Calistoga, Knight's Landing and Sacramento.

4.00 P. M.*—Sacramento Steamer (from Broadway Wharf), touching at Benicia and landings on the Sacramento River.

6.30 P. M.—Overland Emigrant Train, Through Freight and Accommodation.

OAKLAND BRANCH.—LEAVE SAN FRANCISCO, 7.00, 8.10, 9.20, 10.10 and 11.20 A. M., 12.10, 1.50, 3.00, 4.00, 5.15, 6.30, 8.15, 9.20, and *11.30 P. M. (9.20, 11.20 and 3.00 to Oakland only.)

LEAVE BROOKLYN, (for San Francisco) *5.30, 6.40, 7.50, 9.00 and 11.00 A. M.; 1.30, 2.40, 4.55, 6.10, 7.55 and 10.10 P. M.

LEAVE OAKLAND, *5.40, 6.50, 8.00, 9.10, 10.00 and 11.10 A. M.; 12.00, 1.40, 2.50, 3.50 5.05, 6.20, 8.05, and 10.20 P. M.

ALAMEDA BRANCH.—LEAVE SAN FRANCISCO, 7.20, 9.00 and 11.15 A. M., 1.30, 4.00, 5.30 and 7.00 P. M. (7.20, 11.15 and 5.30 to Fruit Vale only.)

LEAVE HAYWARDS, (for San Francisco) *8.45, 7.00 and 10.45 A. M., and 3.30 P. M.

LEAVE FRUIT VALE, *4.40, 7.35, 9.00 and 11.20 A. M., 1.30, 4.05 and 5.30 P. M. *Except Sundays.

T. H. GOODMAN, Gen'l Pass'r and Ticket Agt.
A. N. TOWNE, General Superintendent.

SOUTHERN PACIFIC RAILROAD.

Time Schedule Commencing, Nov. 8, 1872.

TRAINS SOUTH.	Through Train.	San Jose only.	San Jose only.
LEAVE—			
San Francisco..	8.40 A. M.	*3.30 P. M.	4.40 P. M.
San Jose...Arr.	11.10 A. M.	5.42 P. M.	7.00 P. M.
Gilroy.....Arr.	12.30 P. M.	.....	.....
Pajaro.... Arr.	2.20 P. M.	.....	.....
Castroville Arr.	3.05 P. M.	.....	.....
Salinas ....Arr	3.45 P. M.	.....	.....
Hollister.. Arr	2.40 P. M.	.....	.....

TRAINS NORTH.	San Jose only.	San Jose only.	Through Train.
LEAVE—			
Hollister.....	.....	.....	11.05 A. M.
Salinas.....	.....	.....	10.00 A. M.
Castroville.....	.....	.....	10.40 A. M.
Pajaro.....	.....	.....	11.30 A. M.
Gilroy.....	.....	.....	1.10 P. M.
San Jose.....	†6.50 A. M.	7.45 A. M.	2.31 P. M.
San Fr'co, arr.	9.10 A. M.	10.10 A. M.	5.10 P. M.

*Saturdays at 3.30 P. M. †Sundays excepted.

FREIGHT TRAINS.—Through Trains leave San Francisco at 4.15 A.M., arrive at San Francisco at 4.25 P.M.

Trains for San Jose and Way Stations, leave San Francisco at 1.00 P.M., arrive at San Francisco at 11.30 A. M.

A. N. TOWNE, Gen'l Superintendent. A. C. BASSETT, Ass't Superintendent.
J. L. WILLCUTT, General Passenger Agent.

OYSTERS.

In strolling round the other night,
To look at 'Frisco by gas light,
Our careless feet by chance did stray
To where a fountain's ceaseless play
Of waters bright did make a screen
Through which a sweet boquet was seen;
While mossy stone and pearly shell,
O'er which the waters softly fell,
Made that window seem to be
Some fairy grotto of the sea.
"Stop," said my friend, "let's go in here
It looks so nice—and try their cheer."
"All right," I said, "I must agree
That this place suits me to a 'T.'"
No sooner had we found a seat
Than at our side a waiter neat
Made his appearance, asked our wish—
Said they had almost any dish
That we might name. We found it true,
And cooked magnificently too;
All kinds of oysters, juicy, fat,
Cooked every style; just think of that,
And if your mouth don't water then
You're different from other men.
They'd clams and crabs and terrapins;
In fact, we found they had within
That cozy place *all* kinds of game,
Fish, flesh or fowl which we could name,
While every dish was, I am sure,
Prepared to tempt an epicure.
The ladies, too, have found, 't would seem,
That they have here the best ice cream;
So here they flock, the little sinners,
To get what they call "such nice dinners,'
Whoever doubts this let him rush
To three hundred and thirty-seven Bush,
And there this truth he'll find made plain:
Who goes there once will go again.

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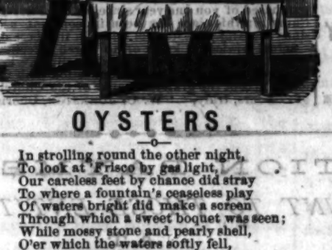

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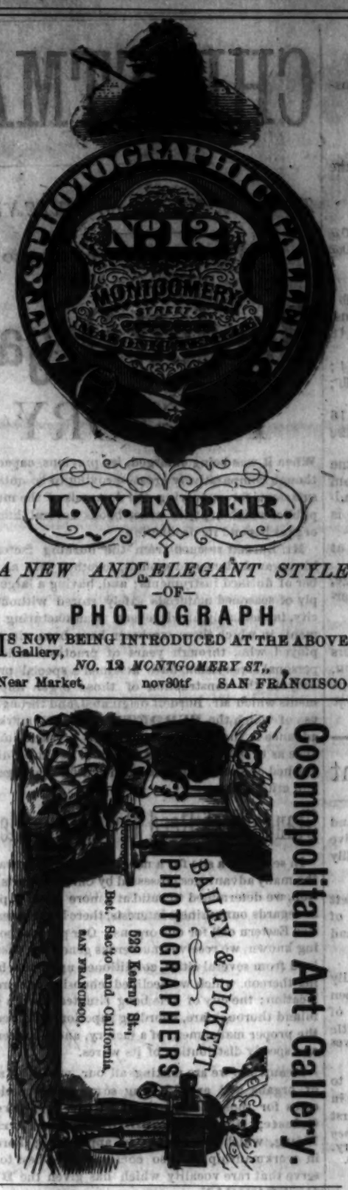

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This Hotel offers great inducements to families and accommodates 300 persons. Their coaches will be at each depot and steamboat landing to carry passengers to the Hotel free, or to any part of the city at reasonable rates. Board and room per day, $1.25, $1.50 and $2.00. H. C. PATRIDGE, Prop'r. gfpb29

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Orders respectfully solicited. Catalogues and prices furnished on application.

Commercial.

SAN FRANCISCO:

THURSDAY MORNING, DEC. 5, 1872.

GENERAL MERCHANDISE.

BAGS & BAGGING—The demand for English hand-sewed Burlaps, 22x36, is very light; jobbing at 15½c. Flour sacks are quotable at 8¾@9¾c for qrs and 13½@14c for hfs; Wool Sacks, 70@75c; Standard Calcutta double-sewed Gunnies, 18½c apiece; Hessians, 40-inch goods, 12@12½c.

BLACKING — Following are the agency prices of Jas. S. Mason & Co.'s Blacking; No. 1, $4; No. 2, $4.50; No. 3, $5; No. 4, $7.50.

BREAD — We quote Ship Biscuit, 3½c; Pilot Bread, 4½@5c; Saloon Pilot, 6c; Soda Crackers, 4½@6c; Boston, Butter, Picnic and Water Crackers, 6½c; Graham and Oyster, 7c; Sugar, 7½c; Cream, Santa Clara and assorted Crackers, Milk, Wafer and Wine Biscuit, each 8c; Jenny Lind and Ginger Cakes, 8½c; Seed Cake, 10c; Ginger Snaps, 12½c; Lemon Biscuit, 9c; Congress Cake, 25c ℔ lb.

BRICK—English Fire, quotable at $50@55; California Building, $10@11.50 ℔ thousand. English Bath, 70@75c ℔ dozen.

BROOMS—We quote common at $2.25, $2.75 and $3.25; Extra, $3.75, $4.25 and $4.75; Star Extra, $4.25, $5 and $6 ℔ dozen.

CANDLES—Grant's Adamantine, 18c; San Francisco, 16½@17½c; Patent Sperm, 34c.

CASE GOODS—California preserved Fruits are jobbing as follows: Apples, $3@3.25; Apricots, $4@4.25; Blackberries, $3.75@4; German Prunes, Plums, Bartlett Pears, Pine-apples and Muscat Grapes, each $3; Peaches, $4.25@4.50; Raspberries, Pie Peaches, Pie Plums and assorted Pie Fruits, each $3; Quinces, $4; assorted Jams and Jellies, $4.50; Lusk's Peeled Tomatoes, $3.25@3.50 ℔ doz. 2½-lb tins. Oysters, quotable at $2.62@3.50 ℔ doz. 2½-lb tins; Clams, $3@3.50; Lobsters, $3.25; Green Corn, $2·75; Green Peas, $3@3.25; String Beans, $2.75@3.59; Turkey and Chicken, each $4.25 ℔ dozen, 2-lb tins

CEMENT—Eastern and Californian at $4 ℔ bbl.

COAL—Coos Bay and Seattle sell promptly upon arrival at $11; Rocky Mountain, $14; Californian, $6.25 for fine and $8.25 for coarse; Anthracite, $22 and Cumberland, $32@34 by the round lot; Vancouver, $12.50; Australian, $14 ℔ ton.

COFFEE—We quote Guatemala at 17@18c; Costa Rica, 19c; Manilla, 16½@17c; Java, 22@23c; no Rio on the market; Ground Coffee, 30c ℔ lb.

CORDAGE—San Francisco laid Manila is quiet at 18@19c ℔ lb.

DRUGS—Alum, 3¾@4½c; roll Brimestone, 4½@5c; California refined Brimestone, 3¾; Nitric Acid, 12½@16c; Sulphuric Acid, 2½@4c; Tartaric Acid, 70c; Bluestone, 11@12 ℔ lb.

FISH—New Pacific Cod are in demand at 6½@8½c for lots in bdls and selected in cases; Eastern Cod, 8c; Mackerel, $7.50@10 for half bbls and $2@2.25 for No. 1 in kits; Mess Mackerel, $2,50@3 ℔ kit; Oregon Salmon in tins at $2.25, $3 and $3.50 for 1-lb, 2-lb and 2½-lb tins; $3.50@4.50 for hf bbls and $5@6 for bbls.

FRUIT—Malaga Layer Raisins we quote at $3.25, $4 and $4.25 for whole, half and quarter boxes. Zante Currants, 8½c; Hungarian Prunes, 11c; Citron, 48c; Oregon Dried Apples, 8c; Oregon Dried Plums, 15@18c; California Dried Apples, 8@9c; Pears, 9@10c; Peaches, 8½@9½c; peeled do, 20@22½c; Plums, 7@10c; pitted, do, 18@20c. Figs, 8c; Native Grapes, 6@7c; Muscat Raisins, 10@12½c ℔ lb.

LUMBER—The recent advance is apparently maintained. Wholesale rates are as follows: Redwood, $20; Oregon Spruce, $18@20; Oregon Pine, $18@19 for rough and $28 for dressed; Laths and Shingles, each $3 per thousand.

MATCHES—Swift and Courtney's Eastern Parlor, $3.25; California Block, $2 per gross.

METALS—Small sales of I C Coke and I X Charcoal Tin Plate within the range of $14 @18 ℔ box; 500 tons Pig Iron, prior to arrival, quotable at $60@65 ℔ ton; Cast Steel, 19c; Zinc, 11@11½c; Copper Sheathing, 40@45c; Pig Lead, 5½@6c; Bar Lead, 6½@7c; Lead Pipe, 9@10; Sheet Lead, 10c ℔ lb.

NAVAL STORES—Rosin and Tar, $7@9; Pitch, $9@10 ℔ bbl; Oakum, $4@4.50 ℔ bale; Eastern Spirits Turpentine, in cases, $1@1.10 ℔ gall.

NAILS—Assortments $6@9 ℔ keg.

OILS—California Castor, $1.35 for No. 1 and $1.25 for No. 2; China Nut, 70@75c; Cocoanut, 55@60c; Gasoline, 37½c; winter strained Lard, 90@95c in bbls and $1 in cases; California Linseed, 95c@$1 for raw and $1@1.05 for boiled; common Olive, $4.75@5.25; fine Olive, $7.50@9.50; California coast Whale, 45@48c; Polar Whale, 60@65c; crude Sperm, $1.40@$1.50; Petroleum sells as follows: Devoe's, plain cans, 43c; with nozzle, 44c; with patent faucet, 45c, on a credit of 30 days; Standard, plain cans, 39½c; with nozzle, 40½c; Daylight, 41c on a credit of 60 days; Downer's Kerosene, 55c; Eureka Kerosene, 45c; Gaslight, 45c—all in faucet cans; Nonpareil, 47c; Oleophene, 47½c ℔ gall.

PAPER — The price of California Straw Wrapping is lowered from $1.40@1.20 per ream.

PAINTS — Are in good demand Averill's Chemical Paint, $2.25 per gallon; Red and White Lead, 8@12½c; Litarge, 9@11c; Chalk, 2c; Whiting, 2½c; Paris White, 3c; Ochre, 3c @4c.

PULU—Hawaiian is nominal at 11c ℔ lb.

RICE—We quote China at 6@6¾ for No. 2 and 7@7½c for No. 1; Patna, 6½@6¾c; Siam, 5¾@6¼c; Hawaiian Table, 10c; Carolina, 11c ℔ lb.

QUICKSILVER—The price was raised to 87½c on the 2d instant.

SALT—California, $7@8 for coarse and $10 @15 for fine; Mexican, $13@14; English fine, $23.50 ℔ ton.

SOAP—Green Castile is weak, but dry is firm at 12@12½c; local do, 11½c; Procter and Gamble's Chemical Olive, 9c; local Pale and Chemical Olive, 6@8c; other kinds, 9@10c; Eureka Washing Powders, in 1-lb papers, $12; Kane's and Standard do, $15 ℔ gross.

SUGAR—California Beet, 8½@11½c; Granulated, 12c; Circle A Crushed, Fine Crushed and Powdered, 12½c; Cube, 12¾c; Golden C, 10½c; Extra Golden C, 11c—all for lots of bbls; for hf bbls, ¼c extra, and for bxs, ½c extra; Hawaiian grocery grades at 8@10c; Eastern Maple, 20@25c ℔ lb.

SYRUP—42½c, 45c and 50c for lots in bbls, hf bbls and kegs; Hawaiian Molasses, 20@25c ℔ gallon.

STARCH—Duryea's and Kingsford's meet good inquiry at 8@10c; Glenfield 16c; Hartness' Shirt Polish, 30c ℔ lb.

SPICES—We quote Pepper 19c; Cassia at 28@30c; Cloves, 21@23c; Pimento, 16@17½c; Nutmegs, 90@92c ℔ lb; California Mustard, $1.50; French do, $2.25@2.50; English do, $3 ℔ dozen.

TEAS—Oolong— Canton, 19@25c; Amoy, 28@50; Formosa, 40@90c. Imperial—Canton, 25@35c; Pingsuey, 50@75c; Moyune, 60c@$1. Gunpowder—Canton, ?0@42½c; Pingsuey, 50@90c; Moyune, 60c@$1.10. Young Hyson—Canton, 30@40c; Pingsuey, 40@70c; Moyune, 65c@$1. Japan — Hf chests, bulk, 30@75c; lacquered bxs, 4½ and 5-lbs each, 45@67c; same in 3-lbs, 45@90c; plain 4½-lb boxes; 35@65c; 1-lb and ½-lb papers, 37@55c ℔ lb.

YEAST POWDERS— Rumford's Eastern, $18; Preston & Merrill's, $25; Donnolly's California Premium, $20; Boyd's, $20@23 ℔ grs.

PRODUCE MARKET.

FLOUR—Superfine, $3.87½@4.12½; interior and Oregon Extra, $4.75@5.25; best city Extra, $5.25@5.50.

WHEAT—For round lots of choice shipping, $1.60 is paid; choice milling, $1.62½ ℔ 100 lbs.

BARLEY—The extremes of the market are $1.20@1.30 ℔ 100 lbs.

OATS—Light descriptions, $1.50@1.55; good feed, $1.60@1.65; choice, $1.70@1.75; Oregon, $1.80 ℔ 100 lbs.

POTATOES—We quote the range for new, $1.25@1.50; Sweet, $1 ℔ 100 lbs.

HAY—New is selling at $12@19 ℔ ton.

STRAW—Small sales at 60@70c ℔ bale.

CORN—We quote Yellow at $1.25@1.30.

BUCKWHEAT—Quiet at $2 ℔ 100 lbs.

BEANS—All kinds at 3½@3¾c ℔ lb.

SEEDS—Flax, 3c; Canary, 4½@5c; Mustard, 1@3c ℔ lb; Alfalfa, 16@17c ℔ lb.

HOPS—Small sales at 30@35c.

RYE—Nominal at $1.80 ℔ ctl.

CORNMEAL—Selling at 1¾@2 ℔ lb.

BRAN—Quotable at $19 ℔ ton from the mill.

MIDDLINGS—Quotable at $30 ℔ ton.

OIL CAKE MEAL—$30 ℔ ton.

DAIRY PRODUCTS—Fresh roll butter 50@65; pickled, 32½@37½c; California Cheese 10@15c; Eastern, 13@16c.

EGGS—Quotable at 60c ℔ dozen.

POULTRY—Live Turkey, 20@22c ℔ lb; small Chickens, $4@6; Roosters and Hens, $7.50@8.50; Ducks, $10@10.50; Geese, $15@18 ℔ dozen.

WILD GAME—Hare are nominal at $3@4; Rabbits, $1.50 ℔ dozen; Venison, 9c ℔ lb; Quail, $2@2.35 ℔ dozen.

PROVISIONS—Bacon, 13½@14c; Hams, 16 @17c; Smoked Beef, 13@13½c; Lard, 10@12c in bulk and 13@14c ℔ lb in tins.

WOOL—On Tuesday, in consequence of the Boston fire, all the orders on the market from that city were cancelled. Prices have since advanced in New York, 10@12c. Our market is quiet and nominal at 16@21c for clean fall.

HIDES—California dry at 17@18c; salted at 8@9c ℔ lb.

TALLOW—The quantity offered is not large, and for choice 8½c has been paid, though average lots are rated at 8c.

CATTLE, Etc — We quote slaughterers prices as follows, Beef, ℔ qr, 4½@8½c; Mutton, 6@7c; Lamb, 7@9c; Veal, 8@10 ℔ lb. Hogs on foot are selling at 5½@6c; do dressed, 8@8½c ℔ lb.

Publisher's Department

Don't Hawk, Hawk, Spit, Spit, Blow, Blow, and disgust everybody with your Catarrh and its offensive odor, when Dr. Sage's Catarrh Remedy will speedily destroy all odor and arrest the discharge.

The Laboratory and warehouse of Joseph Burnett & Co., Boston, the well-known manufacturers of flavoring extracts, cocoaine, etc., were saved, and their business is uninterupted.

A STARTLING TRUTH!—Thousands die annually from neglected coughs and colds, which soon ripen into consumption, or other equally fatal diseases of the lungs; when by the timely use of a single bottle of WISTAR'S BALSAM OF WILD CHERRY, their lives might have been preserved to a ripe old age.

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It will be seen by their advertisement in our columns that the great music store of Oliver Ditson & Co., Boston, although exactly on the edge of the burnt district, entirely escaped injury. This is good news, as their books are used everywhere, and the musical and reading public would quickly miss them if the issue were delayed. It is also a periodical pleasure to read O. D. & Co's rapidly shifting advertisements, which keep us well posted as to what is the standard music of the day.

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PETALUMA, AUGUST 26TH, 1872.—Dear Sir: The Burdett Organ I purchased from you 17 months ago has given entire satisfaction, and is pronounced a fine instrument by all who have heard it. Yours, etc., WM. SEXTON.

DANVILLE, Aug. 27th.—In regard to the two Burdett Organs I purchased of you over a year ago, I may say they have required no tuning since we have had them—nor have they occasioned us any expense in any other way. We think they are unequaled. E. H. COX.

SONORA, Sept. 3d, 1872—Dear Sir: The Burdett Organ, purchased through Mr. Sewell, of this place, last year, has given entire satisfaction. The organ recommends itself, particularly so since it has passed through our hot weather (110 in the shade) without a crack to music or case. I shall not fail to recommend the Burdett when and wherever I am able Yours, etc., C. BURDEN.

PLACERVILLE, Sept. 2d, '72.—The Burdett Organ you sold me over a year ago has ner required tuning, since in my possession. It is in perfect order, with the exception of one key, owing, I think, to some small substance falling from above. For superior sweetness of tone and power of sound, it is pronounced unsurpassed, by those who have heard it, by any instrument of its kind. Resp'y, F. M. DECKERHOFF.

OLYMPIA, Aug. 7, '72.—The two Burdett Organs I have received from your house give entire satisfaction to all who have tried them. I think their tone far superior to any instrument of that description in the market, and would unhesitatingly recommend them to all who desire a Parlor or Church Organ. J. H. MUNSON, Grand Worthy Secretary I. O. G. T.

OREGON CITY, Aug. 10th, '72.—The Burdett Organ purchased of you one year since for the First Baptist Church in this place has been in constant use ever since that time. It has not failed in this best of tests—actual service. I know of no organ excelling the Burdett in combination of good qualities. For the favors extended by you in connection with the purchase, accept the grateful thanks of the Church, and of Yours, truly, W. C. JOHNSTON, Chorister.

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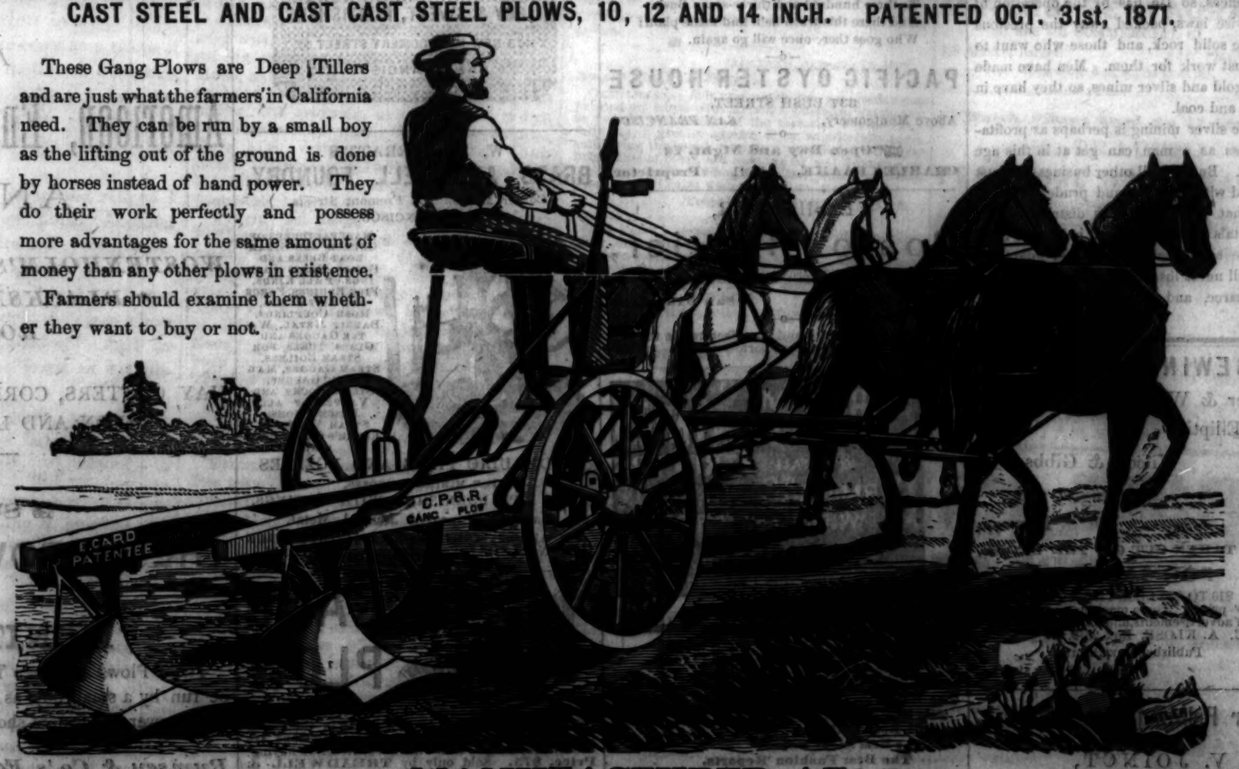

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